The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8792.—VOL. LIV. FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Botany Road, Redfern, Mrs. J. CLIFFORD, of twin sons. Both infants since dead.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of Mr. F. A. MULLER, of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, G. V. Brooke Hotel, Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. W. T. BOVIS, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 29th June, at her mother's residence, Ultimo-street, Glebe, ELIZA ANN HUXLEY, deeply regretted by all who knew her, in her 18th year.

On Wednesday, 11th instant, at Grove Farm, near Orange, Mr. WILLIAM BRAY, brother of Mr. Samuel Bray, of Bathurst, aged 47 years. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and has left a widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On the 24th instant, at West-street, Darlinghurst, HENRY CHARLES FAIRFAX, only child of Henry and Hannah Maria Fairfax, aged 4 months.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of his parents, No. 22, Union-street, JOSEPH THOMAS, son of Mr. THOMAS M'CAFFERY, of the Victoria Wharf, aged fifteen months.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, Mr. JOHN M'GUINNESS, in the 65th year of his age. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Dublin papers, please copy.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, in the 59th year of his age.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, of paralysis, Mr. THOMAS BIRD, in his 66th year. Gloucestershire papers, please copy.

On the 26th instant, HERMAN CHARLES, infant son of HENRY MILFORD, Esq.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received, and forwarded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—FLORENCE IRVING, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5; and YARRA YARRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per TINONEE.
To GLADSTONE, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY.—Steamer about WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 7th August.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 7th August.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY THE A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS TO MELBOURNE AND QUEENSLAND.—On and after 1st August, no GOODS will be received for shipment to any of the above ports on the DAY OF SAILING of each steamer after 3 o'clock p.m. On all OTHER DAYS, goods will be received as usual up to 6 o'clock p.m.
As the above will be STRICTLY ENFORCED, shippers are requested to arrange accordingly.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 21st July, 1866.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 11th August inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The steamship
QUEENSLAND,
Charles Hamlyn, commander,
will be dispatched, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE,
And ROCKHAMPTON.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
N.B.—The LADY BOWEN will sail on THURSDAY, 2nd August, for BRISBANE and IPSWICH.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The FIRE KING, 24 hours after arrival. W. Dalton, King-st.

CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Office—Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER direct.—The BALLINA, on MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
For the RICHMOND RIVER.—The BALLINA, on the 7th August.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, Commander,
Will sail on or about MONDAY, 30th instant.

Saloon	£5
Return ticket, available four months	12
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer, THIS DAY, Queen's Wharf, 10.26, 2.20, 5.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.

FOR SHOALHAVEN, the ketch IDA, on SATURDAY evening. For freight apply at Roddam's Wharf.

FOR TWEED RIVER, the J. G. COLESON. For freight (payable on shipment) apply Wright's Wharf.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR BAFFLE CREEK.—The clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA will sail TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to make their engagements by noon this day.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY, via BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The new schooner PRIMA DONNA, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days; has room for a few tons of freight if sent down at once.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The A1 clipper schooner TRIUMPH, J. G. Nias, commander, will have immediate dispatch. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. S. Austin, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—To sail on THURSDAY, 26th instant.—The favourite clipper brig WILD WAVE, 180 tons register, Malcolm Browne, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail as above.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once, and to send in bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WANGANUI direct.—To sail about the 30th.—The regular trader LADY DENISON, having splendid cabin accommodation, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on the above date.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

STEAM TUG BREADALBANE, 90-horse power. Orders promptly attended to. Office, 67, Lower George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers BLACK SWAN, EMU, PELICAN, PEARL, or COURIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5 45 p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11 40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4 45, and 6.45
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Fares, at the lowest rates, as advertised.

STEAM to and from PARRAMATTA.—From Patent Slip Wharf, 9 and 11 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7 and 11 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m.
Cabin, 1s. 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Being only 9d each way.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest Wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from END OF KING-STREET, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.20, 6. From TARBAN, calling at HUNTER'S HILL, 8, 9.50, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
On SATURDAY, from King-street, 1 instead of 12.30, and extra trips to HUNTER'S HILL, 2.45 and 11 p.m., returning 3.30 and 11.30.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The favourite clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will be dispatched on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR TARANAKI direct.—The clipper schooner HERON, Captain Laing, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR TARANAKI direct.—The clipper schooner HERON, H. Laing, commander, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, 31st July.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The A1 clipper schooner ST. KILDA will be dispatched on MONDAY next. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The clipper barque SHELBURNE, J. G. Lowe, commander, will sail on 28th instant.
For passage only, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
BLACK BALL LINE of CLIPPER SHIPS.
ONLY VESSEL FOR NOVEMBER WOOL SALES.
The favourite clipper ship
FLYING CLOUD,
David Morgan, Esq., commander,
1139 tons register,
will sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
The following passages from Brisbane to London were made in this ship:—

1863	78 days	Captain Kean
1864	75 days	Captain Kean
1865	74 days	Captain Morgan.

Cargo has always been delivered in first-class condition.
Excellent accommodation for about twenty-four saloon passengers.
An experienced surgeon accompanies this ship.
After receiving oil at Smith's Wharf, the vessel will lie alongside Circular Quay.
Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.

Saloon	£50
Second cabin	30
Steerage	18

For passage or freight apply to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, 967 tons register, having all her dead weight engaged, will have prompt dispatch.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Carries an experienced surgeon, and has splendid poop accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STATELIE, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

SHIP EEEMAH, from LONDON.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay, and take NOTICE that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

SHIP NIEUW WATERWEG, from Rotterdam.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Alger's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after leaving the ship's side. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from
BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO.,
16, Macquarie-place.

SHIP TAMERLANE, from London.—NOTICE to Consignees.—Unless ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are passed by half-past 10 THIS DAY, they will be landed and stored at consignees' expense and risk, without further notice:—
J1 in diamond—59 crates, consigned to John Isaacs.
JK&Co in diamond—835 packages, consigned to J. Kohn and Co.
S over NH in diamond—107 packages, consigned to S. Hoffnung and Co.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
George and Margaret streets.

FOR SALE, the fine fast sailing ketch LORD OF THE ISLES, about 30 tons per register; will carry about 40 tons. For further particulars apply to Mr. G. THORNTON, 288, George-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL for the conveyance of coal from NEWCASTLE to AUCKLAND.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Tonnage Wanted, for conveyance of 400 to 500 tons copper and lead ores, from Champion Bay, Western Australia to Sydney.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner SARAH PILE. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FREIGHT, Timber, from Brisbane Water to Sydney. Apply W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—SOFALA BRANCH Opened for business THIS DAY.
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd July.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Branches of this Bank are now open at SOFALA in this colony, and at WARWICK in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at the corner of William and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 17th July, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

THE Members of the Committee will meet at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT. Gus. W., corner of Woolloomooloo and Forbes streets.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF RICHARD KEARNEY, late of Derrinstown, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, who emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, on or about the 24th of April, 1857, and MARY KEARNEY, otherwise FLOOD, late of Berrinstown, county Kildare aforesaid, the wife of Bartholomew Flood, who respectively emigrated to Melbourne, in Australia, on or about the 6th day of July, 1854, or either of them, or the children of the said Richard Kearney, or Mary Kearney, otherwise Flood, or Bartholomew Flood, the husband of the said Mary, or any of them, will COMMUNICATE with Mrs. Mary Kearney, of Derrinstown, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, the widow and administratrix of James Kearney, late of Derrinstown, in the said county of Kildare, farmer (who died on the 9th day of October, 1865, at Derrinstown aforesaid), or to Thomas Tighe Mecredy, of No. 7, Inns-quay, Dublin, Ireland, her solicitor, they, or some of them, will, on proper proof of identity, &c., be entitled to receive a certain portion of the assets of the said intestate James Kearney.

M. M. J.— Is earnestly implored to write to his wife.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 30th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended the 30th June; to confirm the Resolutions passed 31st January last; to elect a Director in the room of J. B. Darvall, Esq.; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
FRANCIS ADAMS,
Pro General Manager.
Sydney, 9th July.

Pursuant to clause XXXVI. of the Deed of Settlement, every Candidate for the office of Director is required to give notice thereof, in writing, to be left at the Banking House, in Sydney, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

SIR W. M. MANNING is a candidate for the vacant seat at the board in the room of J. B. Darvall, Esq., and has given the requisite notice.
F. ADAMS,
Pro General Manager.
Sydney, 14th July, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held, at the head Banking House of the Company in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors, for the half-year ended 30th ultimo; to elect a director in the room of Edward Knox, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the requirements of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1866.
N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required, by the LIV. clause of the deed of settlement, to leave notice in writing, at the head Banking House of the Company, of their intentions to become candidates for such office, fourteen days at the least previously to such election, exclusively of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby intimated that EDWARD KNOX, Esq., a duly qualified Shareholder has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacant office of Director in this Bank.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th July, 1866.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, on MONDAY, the 30th day of July next, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June; of electing two Directors in the room of Michael Metcalfe and Henry Browne, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; of electing Auditors in the room of Walter Friend and Osborne Ottley, Esqrs., one of whom only is eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sydney, June 27th.

MICHAEL METCALFE and HENRY BROWN, Esqrs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for re-election.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Council, 1852.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Morpeth, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of RECEIVING THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the half-year ending 31st July; of electing two Directors in the place of J. B. R. Robertson and P. O'Keefe, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; also for the Election of two Auditors, in the room of John Wisdom and Richard Cracknell, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing, addressed to the Board of Directors, at Morpeth, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Company's Offices, Morpeth, 26th July, 1866.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of proprietors of the above Company will be held at their Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1866; of electing a director in the room of W. R. Piddington, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and of R. Jones, Esq., resigned; also for the election of two auditors in the room of F. Mitchell, Esq., and J. Milson, jun., Esq., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing to the Board at least fourteen days before the day of election.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 6th July, 1866.

W. R. PIDDINGTON and H. H. BEAUCHAMP, Esqs., have given the requisite notice, they are candidates for election as Directors in the above company.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the first half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th day of July current, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. ASHDOWN, Chairman.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney,
July 17th, 1866.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—There will be NO practice on SATURDAY next. Entrances will be received up to SATURDAY, the 11th August, after which date the list will positively close.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon. Secretaries
F. C. BREWER, } Rifle Association.

NO. 1 CO., S. B. V. R.—Commanding Officer's Parade, THIS EVENING, at 8. R. P. Raymond, Captain.

NO. 3 COMPANY, S.B.V.R.—Commanding Officer's Parade, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m.

SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. GEORGE'S V. R.—Full Muster TO-NIGHT in Cleveland Paddock, at 7.10 sharp, for Commanding-officer's Parade.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—MOONLIGHT PARADE, Inner Domain, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Undress, with carbines. Band will attend. P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street. His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., will preside.
The object of this Society is to assist persons of the EDUCATED CLASS, residing in Sydney, by affording them such relief as may effectually aid them in their own endeavours to obtain a livelihood.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.

THE Rev. P. NEWMAN respectfully requests the Catholics of Double Bay and neighbourhood to assemble on next SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Catholic School-room, Darling Point, to confer with him on the subject of the erection of a Catholic Church in the District.

WRECK OF THE GRAFTON.—On FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at the Red Cow Assembly Rooms, Parramatta, Mr. RAYNAL will give a narrative of the Life, Sufferings, and Adventurous Escape of the Crew during nineteen months. Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission 1s; reserved seats 2s.

WRECKS' RELIEF FUND.—APPLICATIONS for relief may be forwarded for immediate consideration, to the undersigned.
The Committee will require the following particulars from applicants:—
The relationship of the applicant to the person lost by the recent wrecks.
Name of vessel.
If widow, state what family is left without provision for their support, their number, ages, and sex.
If children—who have lost both parents, and are now depending for support upon other relations—particulars of relationship, if any.
The Committee will require all applications to be certified by two magistrates, or a minister of religion and one householder.
R. T. MOODIE, } Secretaries.
JAMES POWELL, }
8, Custom House Buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, bearing the signature of one of the Secretaries, may be obtained upon application, and it is requested that subscribers will be careful to place their names upon lists only so signed.
ROBERT T. MOODIE, } Joint
JAMES POWELL, } Secretaries.
Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE.—It is requested that all communications be addressed to either of the undersigned, at No. 8, Custom House-buildings, Sydney.
ROBERT T. MOODIE, } Joint
JAMES POWELL, } Secretaries.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHATFIELD.—Any Friends of the late Captain CHATFIELD, of the steamship CAWARRA, wishing to contribute towards a FUND for the benefit of his Widow and Children, will please communicate with either of the undersigned, by whom DONATIONS will be thankfully received.
H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.
Captain SHANKS, Watson's Bay.
R. F. PHILPS, A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf; and Campbell-street, Balmain.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to receive entrances for Randwick Spring Meeting.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY next, 31st instant, for the taking down and removing the belfry and other buildings at St. Mary's Cathedral. Particulars may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of Works.
St. Mary's Cathedral,
25th July, 1866.

TENDERS are required by THURSDAY, August 2nd, for the Purchase of Materials of houses 95 and 97, King-street, lately destroyed by fire. C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders wanted for a small job. Apply to Mr. Gogerty, corner Sussex and Goulburn streets.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of THOMAS HOBBS, senior, late of Tamworth, in the colony of New South Wales, Butcher, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named Thomas Hobbs, sen., deceased, may be granted to LOUISA HOBBS, the executrix therein named.
Dated this twenty-sixth day of July, A.D. 1866.
JONATHAN LENNON, proctor for the said executrix, Tamworth, by his agent ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, 203, York-street, Sydney.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in Equity, made in a cause entitled M'MULLEN v. BELL and others, the creditors of THOMAS de LACY MOFFATT, late of Cumkillenbar, in the district of Darling Downs, in the aforesaid colony of Queensland, who died on or about the 2nd day of October, 1864, are, by their solicitors, on or before WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] August next, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the office of the Registrar of the said Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Queen-street, Brisbane, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. MONDAY, the sixth day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1866.
(L.S.) REYNOLDS BALL, Registrar.

TO JAMES CONNOR, formerly of Picton, Farmer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.—Notice is hereby given that, unless the principal and interest moneys owing by virtue of an indenture of mortgage of two farms, at Myrtle Creek, executed by JAMES CONNOR to JOHN HURLEY, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1862, be paid within one calendar month from the date hereof, notice will be given, and the hereditaments comprised in the said indenture will be sold in pursuance of the provisions of "The Trust Property Act of 1862."
Dated this twenty-sixth day of July, A.D. 1866.
ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Solicitor for mortgagee, 203, York-street, Sydney.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and Plans of Distribution in the following Estates, showing dividends as under, lie for inspection at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on THURSDAY, 9th August next, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

JOHN MINEHAN.—7s. in the £, concurrent; and 20s. preferent.
JAMES FARLOW.—19s. 8½d. in the £, 2nd dividend, and 20s. in the £ upon all debts proved since paying 1st dividend.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. S. PARKER, Deceased.—All PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the above named ESTATE are requested to send the particulars thereof forthwith to the undersigned. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors for the Executor, 112, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will carry on business under the style or firm of LAWSON and CARTER, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and Valuators.
JAMES LAWSON,
Late of the firm of Lawson and Cadell.
R. T. CARTER, Jun.,
Late of the firm of John Hill and Co.
15, Jamison-street, Sydney.
July 16th, 1866.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examination and advice, with written character, 1s. C. Edwards, 204, Pitt-street.

LOST, a Savings BANK BOOK. The finder rewarded on returning it to Mr. HOGAN, news agent, King-st.

LOST, a set of PLANS. The finder will please leave them at the Sir John Young Hotel.

LOST, on WEDNESDAY, TAIL BOARD of Dray. Apply 28, Liverpool-street West. 2s 6d reward.

LOST, on Thursday, at 177, Macquarie-street, a ROSE COCKATOO. Ten shillings reward will be given on recovery.

LOST, in Pitt-street, near Goulburn-street, a small grey Terrier BITCH; had on a leather collar, and answers to the name of "Smut." Whoever brings her to Mr. GOW, Photographer, 410, George-st., will be rewarded.

CAUTION.—Lost a Crossed CHEQUE, drawn by Goodlet and Smith, for £8 4s 6d. The finder will oblige by leaving it at F. BUCKLE'S, 44, Union-street.

THE Person who took a small rough TERRIER DOG from the steamer Morpeth on Monday, after arrival at wharf, is requested to return same to Captain BUDD, to save further trouble, as the party is known.

CAUTION.—This is to caution CLERGYMEN, of every denomination, against MARRYING my Daughter LOUISA, she being under age. By order of me, BENJAMIN HARVEY, No. 317, Kent-street, Sydney.

£100 TO £5000 to Lend on Freehold Property. Stenhouse and Hardy, 49, Hunter-street.

£2000 TO LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards. C. H. ROOKE, 324, George-street.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.—New South Wales Joint Stock and City Bank shares, Steam Insurance and other shares and debentures.
Wanted Commercial Bank shares.
BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

CHANDLER and CO.'s Auction Rooms, REMOVED to 229, George-street, opposite Bridge street.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 128, Elizabeth-st., near King-st. J. J. WALSH, Master. School opened MONDAY, 23rd July.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedstead and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh streets, late 360, Pitt-street.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Removed from 181, Pitt-street, to Vickery's-buildings, 116, Pitt-street.

F. CUNNINGHAME, Steam Printer, Account Book Maker, Paper Ruler, &c., 184, PITT-STREET.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Printers, REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's New Buildings.

MONSIEUR DUNKEL, Professional Cook. Dinners undertaken in private families. 120, Elizabeth-st., N.

MR. HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, Mort's-passage.

MRS. PENNINGTON, Rose Bay, receives children under 12 years of age, to prepare for College.

NOTICE.—Messrs. LEVY and DE LISSA, Solicitors, REMOVED to Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street.

NICOLL, Tailor, 212, Pitt-street; and opposite Haymkt. Tweed trousers to measure, 15s, Black cloth, 20s.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bayview House. Cook's River, Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.—Accommodation for all classes. Terms on application to Dr. BEDFORD, King-street East, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.; or at the Asylum.

RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTEL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourne. First-class Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

REMOVAL.—R. NORFOLK, Livery and Commission Stables, 450, Pitt-st., to 214, Castlereagh & Market sts.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. W. E. DAY and P. S. SOLOMON, from 69, Pitt-street, to Bell's Chambers.

REMOVAL.—H. NIXON and SON, Tailors, from Market-street, to No. 219, Pitt-street, four doors north of King-street, next to Row's-chambers.

REMOVING.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends the public that he is removing to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists, Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OFFICE, REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS OFFICE, REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE HAY, CORN FODDER, AND PRODUCE COMPANY (Limited).—Business of the Company is carried on at Hollingshed's Mill, 571, Kent-street, near Liverpool-street. Steam-cut chaff, hay, corn, bran, pollard, &c., on SALE, at market rates. Consumers are invited to inspect samples.

THE ONE SHILLING DINNER, at the CAFE DE PARIS, King-street, includes Soup, Meat, and Beer.

TAYLOR'S BOWLING and RIFLE SALOON.—Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, having just returned from Greymouth, New Zealand, will be happy to meet any of his old friends at the above Saloon, Castlereagh-street.

THE undersigned have REMOVED their offices to Bell's Chambers (No. 171, Pitt-street), and are now prepared to conduct sales of pastoral, landed, and other properties.
Wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, and other produce received at their Wool Stores, Circular Quay.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Sydney, 11th July, 1866.

TO ENGLAND AND BACK IN 74 DAYS per REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.
Messages to England forwarded up to 28th, reaching London in 23 days, allowing time for reply by outgoing mail, letters by which would be delivered in Sydney within 79, or telegrams via Adelaide within 74 days, allowing 30 clear days for inquiries.
GREVILLE and CO., Agents, 8, Bridge-street, Sydney.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—See to-day's PUNCH. GORDON and GOTCH, George-st.

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THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—See to-day's PUNCH. GORDON and GOTCH, George-st.

TO-MORROW, the First Number of THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING LIFE AND PASTORAL REGISTER.
A New Weekly Illustrated Paper, devoted to SPORTING, PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, and GENERAL INFORMATION,
(PRICE FOURPENCE),
will be issued.
Yearly Subscription (town), Fifteen Shillings } Payable in
Ditto ditto (country), Twenty Shillings } advance.
Publishing Office, 281, George-street, Sydney.

TO-MORROW, The ILLUSTRATED SPORTING LIFE and PASTORAL REGISTER.

THE NEW SPORTING PAPER will be ready TO-MORROW.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.—See the Illustrated Sporting Life and Pastoral Register.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for insertion in the Illustrated Sporting Life and Pastoral Register must be sent in as early as possible THIS DAY, in order to secure their appearance. Publishing Office, 281, George-street.

NOT TO BE FORGIVEN "THE COSTLY KISS."
See THIS WEEK'S "AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL."
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: A Letter to the Hon. Henry Parkes, M.P. By A COLONIST. Price 4d. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street; GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.
Memoirs of Stephen Grellet
Spurgeon's Sermons, 1866
Baxter's Louis Napoleon
Westwood's Travels in Australia.
Rev. J. J. WESTWOOD, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street, Sydney.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.	Watts Phillips
J. F. Smith	James Grant, &c. &c.
Pierce Egan	Miss Braddon
Percy B. St. John	Mrs. Southworth
Henry J. Byron	Mrs. Gordon Smythies, &c.

and many other eminent authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including
John Gilbert, Keeley Halswelle, Prior, &c.
Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness.
Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d; Monthly Parts, 6d; Half-yearly Vols., 4s 6d. Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.
The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.
The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL OFFICE, 332, Strand, London.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two 5s, four 7s 6d, six 10s, twelve 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having opened those centrally situated Premises, No. 346, George-street, next door to Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the
TOBACCO AND CIGAR BUSINESS
in all its branches, comprising tobaccos of all the favourite brands, and choicest Havannahs and cigars of every description.
In conjunction with the above has been annexed a handsome well-fitted Smoking and Coffee Saloon.
Files of all the latest dates of newspapers, together with the finest cup of coffee in Sydney, to be had at all times.
SYDNEY JACOBS.

FOR INSPECTION AT "THE CORNER"—Sample keg of Australian grown and manufactured TOBACCO, by John Church, of Maitland, for the Melbourne and Paris Exhibition, to which the trade and all interested in this important colonial product are invited.
W. H. ALDIS.

AT "THE CORNER" only.— Genuine Barrett's TWIST—the first manufactured since the American War.
W. H. ALDIS.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known Ragland Twist.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a small parcel of fine old Southern Tobacco. A. W. Sutton (late Leigh & Co.)

GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of Groceries.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S.

BRADY'S PURE TEAS and genuine COFFEES are unequalled. 3s tea reduced to 2s 6d, 2s 6d to 2s, 2s to 1s 6d; 1s 6d coffee to 1s 4d, 1s 3d to 1s.
JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

TEA, in boxes containing 120 packages, good quality,
Selling cheap, at
SEE-WOR'S,
Chinese Merchant,
204, George-street North.

BRAN, fresh and sweet, only £7 10s. per ton. JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

SUPERFINE Silk-dressed Adelaide FLOUR, now landing ex Beatrice, for SALE. JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

CHILIAN FLOUR and WHEAT, now landing ex Pampero. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, half and quarter sacks, best brands. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—Hart's, Magarey's, Duffield's superfine; Hart's seconds. BEILBY and SCOTT.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, the best brands ex late arrivals. JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT now landing in prime condition. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN WHEAT, now landing, of first-rate quality. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's dark, in hogsheads and quarters. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ALE.—Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Burton Ale, in bulk and bond. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ALE, Bass, Tennent, Dawson, Byass, &c., quarts and pints. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

STOUT, Morrice Cox and Co., Byass, &c., just landed. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OPIUM.—Turkey and Patna. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CORNSACKS, Woolpacks, &c., full weights. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

HONEY, pure, and of good quality, just received. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 114, Sussex-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Best Brouise Seed Potatoes and Onions, for SALE. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

OATMEAL and Pearl Barley, in 1 cwt. casks, now landing. MASON, BROTHERS, Queen's-place.

HARICOT BEANS for SALE, in lots to suit the trade. Prime sample. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

LING FISH, in tin-lined cases and casks. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PICKLED SALMON, in barrels, just landed, in splendid condition. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ROSIN, caustic soda, soda crystals, palm oil, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

OILS, linseed, bulk and in drums, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

KANGAROO SKINS, calf skins, basils, bark, chopped in bags, on SALE, by Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

ANGLE IRON, boiler plate, tubes, round, ¼ to 1 inch; spring and blister steel, on SALE. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, fuse, mill stones, on SALE. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

TASMANIAN fresh-ground OATMEAL, in small bags. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

EUROPE ROPE, coir rope, dumps, oakum, felt, on Sale, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FISHING NETS, Stuart's twines, landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

NEW TANKS for SALE—30 first-class, with or without taps. B. KING, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a Metal TYREING PLATE, with Tools complete, price £10. R. Palmer, 156, Castlereagh-st.

ON SALE, Prime H. T. POTATOES, Onions, Jams, Carrots, &c. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FRESH HANNAH BAY LOBSTERS on SALE. CLARKE'S Market-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—The undersigned is now landing a shipment of Newton's MINCING MACHINES, and fillers, with 24-inch block.
FREDERICK LASSETTER, George-street.

COALS, and every description of Fuel and Produce delivered with dispatch. WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-st.

COARSE and Fine Salt (in 3-bushel bags), now landing ex Cornwallis. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

HORSES taken to STAND at Livery. NORFOLK'S Livery Stables, 214, Castlereagh and Market streets.

FOR SALE good Buggy HORSE for journey, 6 years, cheap. NORFOLK'S, 214, Castlereagh and Market streets.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE for SALE, in thorough repair. Apply to MURPHY, Coachmaker, Glebe.

HORSES and BUGGIES for Sale or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLES and HARNESS, new and second-hand—the cheapest place in Sydney, GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

BAROUCHE.—For SALE, a first-class English Barouche, strong, light, and in excellent condition, suitable for a family for town use; on view at W. HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a second-hand English CARRIAGE, in good working order, suitable for cab work or a break; price £15. On view at W. HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

DOGCARTS for SALE, second-hand, in first-rate order; price £20. W. HOLT, Castlereagh-street.

PONY FOR SALE, 13 hands high, handsome, exceedingly gentle, suitable for boy or child. BUCHAN THOMSON, The Stables, Bligh-street.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. SPEAKER laid upon the table his warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. WALKER asked the Secretary for Works,—"Is it the intention of the Government to effect any improvements to the railway stations at Mulgrave, Windsor, and Richmond, as desired by the inhabitants of those places; and, if so, when will such improvements be carried out?"

Mr. BYRNES, in reply, stated that instructions had been given for carrying out portions of these works by the Department, and plans and specifications having been prepared, it was intended to invite tenders for carrying out the other portion without delay

Mr. CUMMINGS asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the Government to place on the Estimates for 1867, a sufficient sum of money for the erection of a bridge across the Fish River, at O'Connell Plains; if not, for what reason?

Mr. WILSON, in reply, said it was not the present intention of the Government to place any sum on the Estimates for the erection of a bridge in the locality mentioned, nor was he aware that any representation had been made to the Government that a bridge there was required.

Mr. CUMMINGS asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the Government to cause a bridge to be erected across the Lachlan River at Nannemy, with as little delay as possible, in compliance with a vote of this House—plans and specifications being completed, and the amount voted?"

Mr. BYRNES, in reply, said no. After the sum of £5000 was voted, in 1863, for the erection of this bridge, gold was discovered at Forbes, and under the pressure of the rush there a bridge was constructed over the Lachlan at that place. An amount was then voted for a bridge over the same river at Cowra, and tenders had been invited, but none eligible and within the amount voted had been received. Under these circumstances it was not considered desirable to incur so large an expenditure for the other bridge, within 100 miles over a river which, for the greater part of the year, was passable at the fords, so much so as to render it useless to put a toll on the bridge in the present state of the law.

PETITION.

Mr. WISDOM presented a petition from residents in the Hunter River District in favour of a Drainage Bill.

Petition received.

DISEASES IN CATTLE.

Mr. SPEAKER reported the receipt of a message from his Excellency, recommending that provision be made to prevent the introduction and propagation of infectious and contagious diseases among cattle.

On a motion by Mr. WILSON, it was ordered that the message be taken into consideration in committee of the whole House.

PETROLEUM BILL.

Mr. DRIVER obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the safe keeping of petroleum In reply to a question by Mr. Windeyer, he stated that it did not make any provision for the storing of nitro-glycerine.

The bill was subsequently introduced, and read a first time.

RETURNS, &c.

Mr. WILSON laid upon the table a return of lands dedicated to religious purposes; additional regulations under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1863; return of lands offered for sale in 1864 and 1865, and to be sold; return of lands purchased under conditions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and reverted to the Crown on account of non-payment of interest.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

BURIALS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Mr. WILSON moved for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit burials within the city of Sydney. Every hon. member was aware that the Government had been at considerable expense in providing a cemetery at Haslem's Creek; but there was a difficulty in getting several denominations to conduct their burials there. The present bill had for its object not only the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, but also compelling the use of a very suitable place for burials.

Mr. EAGAR seconded the motion.

Dr. LANG had no intention to oppose the introduction of this bill, although he could not but think that there were still available lands for interment within the limits of the city. The measure was rather premature, and arose, he was disposed to think, to a considerable degree in the disappointment the Government experienced by the religious denominations concerned not coming forward to claim the portions of land in the new cemetery the Government proposed to award them. It was consistent with his knowledge that there was a large space available for interments within the burial grounds at present in use; and while this was the case, he did not wonder at the different denominations objecting to be thrown into the common cemetery that the Government had proposed, however suitable it might be for the future. Therefore there was no immediate necessity for the introduction of this measure, and when he referred to what had taken place in other countries, he thought hon. members generally would be satisfied that it was somewhat premature. In Paris, during the revolutionary crisis of 1778, 1779, and following years, the Directory in office there ordered, in consequence of the great injury done to the health of the city by the overcrowded cemeteries, that they should be emptied, and the bodies, collected in vast numbers, were put into subterranean excavations that had been made in the course of ages in obtaining stone for the buildings of the city. But this measure was not resorted to until the ground in the burial-places of Paris had been actually raised by successive interments during the course of a century to far above the level of the adjoining streets. A fact in chemistry was discovered through this, namely, that when the cemeteries became saturated with the mortal remains of those interred there the ground refused to dissolve them, and the bodies were actually reduced to a substance previously unknown, and which was of a consistency between wax and tallow. It was actually proposed to convert it into candles to be used in the city of Paris. (Laughter.) At last the cemeteries became a great nuisance, and it was not until then that the Directory interfered and removed the remains from the city, to be interred in more secluded places. He did not think there was any present necessity to insist on the stoppage of interments in this city, as he thought it would be hard to compel the citizens to resort to such a distance as the new cemetery was situated at, while there was so much vacant ground in the metropolitan cemetery where many people's friends and relatives had been interred for years past. He thought that an unreasonable panic had arisen as to danger to health from the proximity of the cemetery. The earth had a facility for assimilating to itself all mortal remains, and the small space between the walls was sufficient to prevent any evil consequences being felt by the public from the transmission of fluid from the neighbouring ground. No doubt when the cemeteries came to be built up to the extent they had been in the city of Paris, there would be danger of the highest degree from the diffusion of malaria throughout the community; but he thought that we had not approached any such state of things as that implied. Knowing that there would be opposition to any immediate prohibition of interment in the city of Sydney, he mentioned the matter, and he would point out that it would cost the several denominations a considerable amount to prepare new burial grounds, and that there was no necessity for doing so for years to come. His own opinion was that the present cemetery would be available for ten years at least, at the rate the population had increased for some time past. He trusted the House would forgive him for mentioning the circumstance so early, and without waiting for the second reading of the bill; but he had thought it his duty to speak of the matter in the first instance.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought it was highly desirable that additional ground should be provided for burial purposes, but he hoped the Government had made provision for the protection of those individuals who had in fact acquired a vested right to the present cemetery, by the erection of vaults, and owing to its being the burial place of relatives who had rested there for years past. (Hear, hear.) He thought the bill would be a benefit if such a provision were made in it. He believed that burials still went on in Paris, and he knew of interments having taken place there of late years.

The question was then put and passed, the bill read a first time, and its second reading set down as an order of the day for Wednesday next.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER reported the receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor, recommending the Assembly to make provision for the registration of brands. The message was ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration when the Registration of Brands Bill was in committee.

CUSTOMS VALIDATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Eagar the House went into committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to render valid certain payments made under the Customs Act of 1865.

Mr. EAGAR then moved "That it is desirable to introduce a bill to render valid certain payments made under the Customs Act of 1865;" and, in doing so, he begged leave to state to the House his reasons for introducing the bill. Under the Customs Act of 1865, passed by the late Government, it was intended to impose upon articles in the then tariff, additional duties of 20 per cent., exclusive of the items of tea, sugar, brandy, and gin. Of the goods so imported, but a certain portion paid duty at the date of import, a large portion being placed in bond. The impression on the part of the Customs authorities during the existence of the Act—which has since been repealed—was that the Act covered goods in bond prior to the date of passing this bill, as well as goods imported after the passing of this bill. On that impression the Customs authorities acted; but the merchants held the opinion, founded on reason and common sense, and it now appeared, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, that the Customs had no authority to collect the duty on imports bonded before the 25th May, 1865. Accordingly, after that decision, the merchants had made claims on the Government to refund these duties, and it was likely that they would amount to a large sum. Therefore the Government now asked the House to enable them to refuse payment of these sums, and to indemnify the officers who had acted in their collection. Among the reasons which induce the Government to ask the House to pass the present bill is this: That the 20 per cent. has been already paid by a large body of consumers. When the goods were taken from bond, and sold, the additional duty was added to the price charged for them, so that the duty was paid by the general body of consumers; and, consequently, if the Government were to accede to the demands of the importers they would make a present of about £20,000 to a few merchants of this city. He trusted that the House would prevent such an injustice.

Mr. EAGAR further stated, in answer to a question put by Mr. Samuel, that this bill would not have any retrospective effect so far as the judgments already given by the Supreme Court were concerned.

The question was then put, and passed. The House resumed, and the report from the committee was brought up and adopted.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past 4 o'clock until 3 o'clock p.m. this day.

ERRATA.—In our report of Wednesday's proceedings, Mr. Wilson is incorrectly represented as stating that steps had been taken to induce the Queensland Government to prevent the introduction of sheep diseased by scab into this colony. It should read "steps had been taken to induce the Queensland Government to remove the restrictions upon the importation of sheep from this colony."—Mr. Parkes stated the cost of preparing the return of registered patents to be £1000, not £4000.

NEW NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

MR. Piddington to ask the Colonial Secretary,—If the Government will have any objection to lay upon the table of this House, copies of any letters or other documents in connection with the case of David Gibson, who recently died in the Sydney Infirmary?

Mr. Rodd to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Do the Government intend to erect a telegraph office at Adelong, and if so, when?

Mr. Rodd to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—Is it the intention of the Government to regulate the present high charge that exists for minting gold, and if so, when?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Are the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol and other prisons allowed tobacco? 2. What quantity of tobacco is consumed per week by prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol? 3. What is the allowance of tobacco per man per day? 4. Have any of the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol or other prison declined to use the tobacco served out to them by the authorities, in consequence of their being of opinion that it is of inferior quality? 5. Have any of the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol, or other prison, demanded a superior quality of tobacco than that served out to them by the authorities? 6. Has any of the tobacco objected to by any of the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol, or other prison, been returned to the contractor who supplies the article in consequence of said objections? 7. Are any of the prisoners in any of our prisons supplied with other luxuries besides tobacco, such as spirits, wine, or beer? 8. Is the Colonial Secretary aware of any other prisons in the world where prisoners under sentence are allowed the use of tobacco? 9. Were a number of prisoners, sailors by profession, at present confined in Maitland gaol, offered their liberty the other day, on condition that they would ship as sailors from the port of Newcastle, at the current rate of wages? 10. How many sailors are at the present moment imprisoned in Maitland gaol? 11. Did any of them accept the offer contained in Question No. 9?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Rodd to move,—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying his Excellency to cause to be placed on the table of this House—1. A return of the quantity and value of gold brought to the Mint by escort from the several gold-fields of the colony during the year 1865. 2. A return of coinage at the Mint, and quantity of gold exported during the year 1865. 3. A return showing the various sums expended by the Government, in accordance with the vote of this House, as rewards for the discovery of new gold-fields within the colony, and specifying in whose favour, and in regard of what gold-fields, the several appropriations have been made. 4. A return of departures from the ports of Sydney and Newcastle to the various ports of New Zealand for the past twelve months. 5. A return of arrivals to ports in New South Wales from the ports of New Zealand for the same period. 6. A return of all leases of auriferous grounds granted under the regulations of February, 1864.

Mr. Wisdom to move,—That the petition, presented by him on the 28th instant, from certain fishermen on the Hunter, praying for certain amendments in the Fisheries Act of 1865, be printed.

Mr. Wilson to move,—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to amend the law relating to the gold-fields.

Mr. Martin to move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of destitute children.

Mr. Martin to move,—For leave to bring in a bill to establish Juvenile Reformatories.

Mr. Forster to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to remove restrictions upon distillation.

Mr. Wilson to move,—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to prevent the introduction or propagation of infectious and contagious diseases amongst cattle and other animals.

Mr. Wilson to move,—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to provide for the registration of brands.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Treasurer:—1. Has any amount been transferred or borrowed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to supplement the Loan Fund? 2. If so, how much? 3. What amount has been realised by the sale of Government debentures since the last accounts were laid before the House.

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Was a person named Flinn, lately employed or commissioned by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, or by the Government, in command of, or association with a party with the object of capturing the bushranger Clarke, or any other bushranger? 2. In such case, what was the nature of the instructions communicated, or the authority entrusted, to the said Flinn? 3. Was the said Flinn so employed or commissioned with or without the knowledge of the police authorities, or of any other members of the Government than the Colonial Secretary? 4. Was any authority over the said Flinn or his associates entrusted to any member of the Legislature, not holding an office of emolument under the Government; and, if so, whom? 5. What was the total cost of the transaction? 6. What were the results in regard to the presumed object of capturing Clarke or any other bushranger? 7. Did any collision, or any occurrence in the nature of a collision with the police, take place, on the part of the said Flinn, or his associates?

Dr. Lang to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Whether it is the intention of Government to bring in any bill, or to adopt any other measure, during the present session of Parliament, to afford additional facilities for the encouragement and promotion of immigration from the mother country, and for the settlement of respectable families and individuals on the waste lands of the colony?

Dr. Lang to ask the Secretary for Lands,—Whether it is true that there is a Government reserve of twenty-five feet frontage to Darling Harbour, in the vicinity of the Market Wharf, for the accommodation of boatmen plying in that harbour, of whom there are some of not less than twenty-eight years standing?

Dr. Lang to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act to regulate and restrict the immigration of Chinese.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

Mr. Tunks to move,—1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the disease in fruit trees, with power to send for persons and papers, and to visit orchards, accompanied by a short-hand writer. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Macleay, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Graham, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Pemell, and the mover. 3. That the proceedings of, and minutes of evidence taken before the select committee appointed during the last session to inquire into, and report upon, the disease in fruit trees, be laid upon the table of this House, with a view of being referred to such committee.

Mr. Tunks to move,—1. That it be referred to a select committee to consider whether the piece of land known as the "Reserve," at the head of Lavender Bay, North Shore, should be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Neale, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Lucas, and the mover. 3. That the progress report from the select committee on the Reserve, Lavender Bay, laid on the table of this House [illegible]ton, be referred to this committee.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Rodd to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—1. That it is the opinion of this committee, looking to the prevailing depression of the mining interest of New South Wales, and the disturbing interest of that depression on every department of trade and commerce. 2. That steps should be taken to render our gold-fields more attractive to the miner, and to disclose the productive power of the territory in respect of its mineral resources, it is hereby resolved that the sum of £10,000 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates of the present year, to be distributed under revised regulations, as rewards for the discovery of new and payable gold-fields within the colony.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Donnelly to move,—That in the opinion of this House the export duty upon gold is an impost unjust in its incidence, oppressive upon a branch of industry pursued under great and peculiar difficulties, an obstruction to enterprise in gold mining, and consequently, calculated to retard the development of the natural resources of the colony, to the great injury thereof, and should, therefore, be repealed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. Sempill, plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of William F. Plant (deceased), James Singer, and William Bishop (deceased); and, on the motion of Mr. Humphery, in the estate of John Hopes.

A plan filed by Mr. Mackenzie, in the estate of John Mackell, was opposed, relying on sec. 9 of 17 Victoria No. 26, no bond having been given. His Honor reserved judgment.

Mr. Wilkinson moved for the release from sequestration of the estate of James Farlow, on payment of 20s. in the pound. The motion was adjourned until the 7th August, when the plan of distribution in the estate will come before the Court for confirmation.

In the estate of Gustave Wangenheim (second sequestration), a special meeting for proof of a debt by Saul Lyons. One debt was proved, and in respect of another his Honor reserved his decision.

In the estate of John G. Waller, an adjourned second meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Lotze and Larnach, a special meeting. An offer of £50, in addition to the assets realised by the official assignee, was unanimously accepted.

In the estate of Gustave Wangenheim, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of George Henry Cox, a first meeting. No appearance.

SURRENDER.

Hugh Carrins, of Harrington-street, Sydney, labourer. Liabilities, £262 6s. 8d. Assets, £56 15s. 8d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, July 27.—At 11: Edwin A. Hickey, Jacob Rapp, second. John Johnson, James Curtis, third. Alexander Spence, David J. Lynch, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Smithers, Birrell, Sutherland, Pinhey, and Alexander.

Of nineteen prisoners brought before the Court, nine were discharged.

James Quin and Thomas Sexton were charged with assault and robbery. Sergeant Condick deposed on the 12th July that, on the previous day, acting on information, he apprehended Quin, who denied having either assaulted or robbed any man; he admitted having been with Sexton at Williamson's public house, Botany Road, on the night of the 9th, and at M'Donald's public-house with Sexton, and that he saw an old man there; took him to the Infirmary, where M'Cauley identified him as one of two men who assaulted and robbed him. Sergeant Kerr deposed that on the 11th he apprehended Sexton on the same charge; he said that he was in company with Quin at Williamson's on the 9th, and saw several other persons there, among whom was an old man; he said that he did not know whether he was in company with them at M'Donald's; he said that he knew nothing of assaulting and robbing any man; took him to M'Cauley, at the Infirmary, who identified him as the man who knocked him down; Quin said that he was at M'Donald's with Sexton and an old man at 12 o'clock on Monday night, the 12th, and that on leaving that house he went home, and Sexton said that he would go home, but what became of the old man he did not know. The prisoners were twice remanded, in consequence of the inability of M'Cauley to leave the Infirmary. To-day the prisoners were again brought before the Court, M'Cauley being in attendance. He deposed that about 7 o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 9th July, he was accosted on the railway bridge, Cleveland-street, by the two prisoners, who said that a man named Fox wanted to see him; he knew Fox on the diggings, and wished to see him; he had at that time £28 1s. about him; he took them to the Stirling Castle public-house in Cleveland-street, and treated them to drinks; after leaving the Stirling Castle, they took him to the Glebe, instead of to Shepherd's Paddocks, where they said Fox resided; they then wanted him to go with them to Canterbury; which he refused to do, but went with them to M'Donald's public-house; on leaving which place he wanted to go one way, but they made him go another; they took him from place to place until they got him into a corner, when Quin put his hand into his trousers' pocket, in which he had put his notes and gold; he cried out, and Sexton struck him three times, the last blow knocking him down, when he received from Sexton a kick in the eye; he pretended to be insensible, and they left him; they went away, when he called out for the police, who took him to the Infirmary, where he remained until this morning; he had £28 1s. when they accosted him; at the time he was robbed he had twenty-six £1 notes and 30s. in gold, besides some silver, the exact amount of which he could not say. William Williamson, of Botany Road, publican, deposed that the prisoners and the prosecutor were at his house from about half-past eight until about half-past nine, on the evening of the 9th, where prosecutor had two glasses of rum, and the prisoners two pints of ale each; they were more or less excited, but were not drunk; prosecutor paid for the drinks. Alexander M'Donald, of Shepherd's Paddock, publican, deposed that the prisoners and the prosecutor came to his house about 11 o'clock on the night of the 9th, and had two drinks each—the prisoners of ale, and the prosecutor of rum; prosecutor, on entering the house, introduced himself by declaring, "I am a Ribbon man;" the prisoners followed him; they were twice supplied with drinks, the prisoners with ale, and the prosecutor with rum; Sexton was nearly drunk; prosecutor was drunk, but Quin seemed to know what he was about; about 12 o'clock he led M'Cauley out; the prisoners followed, and he shut his door; Quin said that prosecutor had money, and that they would see him home. Committed for trial. Mr. Driver attended on behalf of the prisoners.

Richard Coates was found guilty of having wilfully damaged doors and windows, the property of George Wilkinson, and was ordered to pay 40s. damages, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Rose Costelloe was fined 20s. for using obscene language, and five persons were fined 10s. each for riotous behaviour in public places.

On the summons paper were twenty-nine cases, of which two were postponed, and eighteen were not prosecuted. In a case in which a wife sued for a separate maintenance, an order was taken by consent; and eight persons were fined for breaches of the municipal by-laws regulating hackney carriages and their drivers.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, G Hill, Pemell, and E. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Robert Kemp, 24, seaman, was given into the custody of constable M'Hale, yesterday, by William Stove, eating-house keeper, George-street, who charged him with stealing a monkey, of the value of £2. Prisoner was seen by Mary Murphy, the servant at Stove's, to pick up the monkey in his arms and walk out with it. When apprehended he told the constable that he was drunk at the time, and did it for a lark. He went into the Domain and the monkey which he took with him he tied to one of his legs when he lay down, but it contrived to escape. He was ordered to pay the value and also £2 in addition; in default to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Henry Wright and William Long, seamen, charged with deserting the ship Sir William Wallace, were on conviction sentenced to fourteen weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Three cases on the sheet were remanded in consequence of the non-attendance of a second magistrate.

THE RECENT WRECKS.

[FROM OUR NEWCASTLE CORRESPONDENT.]

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the late wrecks was resumed at the Court-house on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Jesse Hannell, lighthouse keeper, examined by Captain Goss, deposed: I signalled a steamer, which afterwards turned out to be the Cawarra, about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant; when I first saw her she was exchanging signals with a brig that was about three miles to windward of her; hoisted the "bar dangerous" signal, when the brig replied that she was unable to stand out to sea; the captain of the steamer must have observed the signal and altered his course, as he bore up again for the port two hours afterwards; the Cawarra came on very well through the broken water until abreast of Nobby's, when a sea struck her on the port quarter, and canted her head to; the engines stopped, and she ran a jib up, which split to pieces immediately; she then broached to, and settled down by the head across the channel, and with her bow towards Nobby's; she soon afterwards came into smooth water, and her head canted round again, with the seas breaking over her; she then became a total wreck; I saw the mainmast crowded with people for about a quarter of an hour, the after part of the vessel was also crowded; the mainmast next went over, and drifted better than 100 yards towards the shore with the people on it; the funnel went before the mainmast, and the same sea that carried away the funnel washed those overboard who were standing on the poop; when the vessel first broached to, I hoisted the yellow flag for the lifeboat, but it was not until more than an hour afterwards that the latter was launched; she ought to be ready in half-an-hour or less, and I cannot say what was the cause of the delay; the boat was manned by a volunteer crew, who ran across the breakwater on perceiving the signal; the proper lifeboat crew is selected from the men belonging to the Pilot and Harbour Departments, who are paid by the Government, and Mr. Taylor is coxswain; there is no other crew but the men who are paid by the Government; I cannot say where Mr. Taylor was at the time the signal was hoisted for the lifeboat to come to the Cawarra; about two hours before, he and his crew went to the lifeboat shed and got the lifeboat on to the slip, but he then went on board the brig which required a pilot; as soon as the steamer had passed inside Nobby's, I took the signal down; when the lifeboat got out to the wreck she stopped about a quarter of an hour, and I was under the impression that she was crippled; she did not go out at all until too late to be of any use, but I think if she had been launched sooner she might have been of great service; most of the people had been drowned or washed away by the time the people reached the wreck; the signal for the lifeboat was up, and could be seen a long time before she was launched; the present slip hinders the launching of the boat, and is a nuisance at low water, but is of no trouble when the tide is high; if the boat had gone to the wreck and brought away a load of people about forty minutes must have elapsed before she could reach the wreck a second time; I should say a second lifeboat would be of great service; I think there would be no difficulty in getting two good volunteer crews; it might also be a good plan to pay them for their services; I have known the lifeboat crews to receive a reward for rendering their services, and am aware that £20 was given to be divided amongst them; I have seen the lifeboat exercised once in two or three months, but never in bad weather; I would suggest that the lifeboat should be kept near the town, and that to ensure greater speed in case of wrecks, she should be lowered with crews into the water instead of run off a slip as at present.

By Mr. Moriarty: From the time the steamer was first in danger until she foundered about an hour elapsed, but it was about an hour and a quarter before the lifeboat reached her; I hoisted the yellow flag as soon as I perceived that she was in danger; I observed a small boat leave the end of the wharf and proceed in the direction of the lifeboat shed, but cannot say whether Collins was in her; he was at the shed before the steamer foundered, but did not go out before she foundered; it was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before the lifeboat was got underway after his arrival; there appeared to be a deal of unnecessary delay and also some difficulty about getting away; when she went out she did not get within 100 yards of the wreck, and was not in the slightest danger from the mainmast; there were people to the leeward of the wreck, floating about whilst the lifeboat was out, and I observed some drifting towards the bight, and others being washed about on the reef; I observed a number of the bodies floating whilst the lifeboat was there; she remained about twenty minutes in the vicinity of the wreck; she was in readiness hours before she started, and only wanted a crew.

By Captain Hixson: The lifeboat could have rendered great assistance without danger to herself if she had gone to the Cawarra before the latter sank; I saw a boat launched from the steamer full of passengers, and with one lady in it, but soon afterwards swamped; I hoisted the steam-tug flag for the brig, and then the yellow flag for the lifeboat; the yellow flag is run up at the east yard arm, and the descriptive flag at the masthead, both being on the same mast; I never knew the lifeboat signal to fail before; would not like a warning gun to be fired off Nobby's as it would damage the glass in the lighthouse; it is a difficult thing for the lifeboat to save persons on the reef; I was not surprised to hear that she had not saved Hedges, as he came through the surf to the leeward of the wreck; I believe the crew of the lifeboat did their best whilst out; the wreck was exposed to the whole fury of the sea, but I had no anxiety for the lifeboat; I believe that the lifeboat could have reached the wreck; I have seen the boat out in very rough weather, and do not believe that there is any danger, except when the crew lose confidence in themselves; the only thing I have to find fault with is the delay in getting the boat out, and I cast no reflection on them for not saving Hedges; I am not surprised at the men up the harbour not seeing the lifeboat flag, as it was very hazy was her; I believe it is a rule in the harbour department to neglect everything else when the lifeboat is required; I have seen difficulty in getting the boat from the slip into the water; and I believe that it would be a better plan to have her at the end of the wharf; there was no better place to put her when the present shed was erected and before the extension of the wharf; I had no anxiety about the steamer until she broached-to; I never tell powerful steamers to stand off, but merely signal the state of the bar; I was under the impression that she had seen the signal when she bore away for Port Stephens, and I believe the impression of the harbour department was the same; when the lifeboat went out to the steamer I thought she would have picked up a man here and there, and also that she would have saved the one from the mast.

By Captain Goss: I signalled a schooner which sailed on whilst the steamer was foundering; the flag for the lifeboat was flying when the schooner went into harbour; I sent off my boat, containing Henry Hannell, James Johnson, and James Francis, who picked up Hodges; my boat was about fifteen feet long, but there was not broken water where she went.

By Mr. Moriarty: The Harbour Department is sufficient to man the lifeboat on a sudden emergency; I think if some pecuniary inducement were offered to the men to go in the lifeboat crew, it would have a beneficial effect.

By Captain Hixson: I signalled a ketch on Friday and saw her founder; the lifeboat could have gone out to her, and rendered assistance whilst she was afloat, but not after she capsized; she foundered in mid-channel, abreast of Nobby's; the lifeboat was not near Nobby's that day; I believe that Manby's apparatus was at the North Shore at the time the ketch foundered, having been taken there by the lifeboat's crew for the purpose of rescuing the crew of the William Watson, barque, which was ashore on the North Beach.

The next witness examined was

Mr. F. Bowes, who said, in reply to Captain Goss: I saw the wreck of the Cawarra, and also observed the lifeboat put off to her; the lifeboat did not leave the slip until everybody was washed off the deck; I have been twenty years in this port, and am not aware of anything that should have prevented the boat going out; I suppose it must have been want of preparing; in my opinion she should have been in the water, and in readiness, before the difficulty arose; it is no time to launch the boat when the vessel is in danger; I have never known any difficulty to arise about the manning of the lifeboat, and cannot account for her not having been launched sooner, for they had ample time to do it from the period the vessel was first in difficulties; from my own knowledge I can say that the boat should have been there sooner, and made two or three trips; I was not there, but Captain Hyde, who is a competent person, was, besides George Browne, Mr. Frazer of the dredge, and four of his men.

By Captain Goss: I am of opinion that if Captain Allan had been at home at the time of the accident life would have been saved.

By Captain Hixson: I saw the wreck of the Cawarra, and am of opinion that Captain Chatfield did everything he could to save her; I believe that his endeavours to save his ship was the cause of the passengers being lost; on the English coast the lifeboat service is voluntary; there are regularly organised boats' crews on which you can put your hand at a moment's notice, and I believe that should be the system here; I am not aware of anything that should prevent the boat being launched; I have launched one without authority, and ought to have done so in this instance.

Arthur Boggis, examined by Captain Goss, stated that he went across the breakwater to look at the wreck of the Cawarra at about a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m. on the 12th instant; there was a great number of people there, who were asking why the lifeboat had not been launched; many said they were willing to go, but could not on account of a coxswain not being present; the boat did not put off until a long time after witness reached the shed; the mainmast of the steamer went overboard about a quarter past 3, but there had not been any more preparation made for getting the lifeboat out then than when he arrived at the shed, three quarters of an hour before; he knew the exact time that the lifeboat went out, which was about twenty or twenty-five minutes to 4; it remained in the vicinity of the wreck about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes; the lifeboat passed the boat shed while he stood there, about ten minutes past 4, and then went up the harbour; he had begged people to go out and save those persons which were drowning before their eyes, and he believed that if the lifeboat had gone out sooner some thirty or forty lives might have been saved.

By Captain Hixson: I can't say whether Collins was there, nor am I aware that he delayed in getting the boat out after his arrival; people would not take the boat out because they said they would be responsible if she were injured; I am sure if one person had come forward and undertaken the responsibility the boat would have been taken out directly.

By Mr. Moriarty: Although they appeared to be quite willing to go out in the boat, they seemed to think that they had no authority to launch the boat; I think the latter reached the vessel in less than ten minutes after leaving the shed, as the ebb tide and fresh were running very strong.

John Thompson Frazer, in reply to Captain Goss, said: I was an eye-witness of the wreck of the Cawarra, and when I saw the lifeboat signal run up I called the hands out of the dredge to render assistance; there were eight of them; at this time Captain Collins was at the pilot-boat harbour; I was about to get into the pilot-boat, to get to the lifeboat shed, when Collins told me that I had better walk round the breakwater, which I did; the lifeboat was out of the shed on to the slip when we arrived, and was manned by a crew, who kept getting in and out of her; I saw plainly that they wanted some one to take charge of her; about this time Collins arrived in the whaleboat with four men, and he immediately took command of the lifeboat; after ordering the kedge anchor to be placed in the boat he proceeded to sea, and in ten minutes was at the sinking vessel; Collins gave his orders in a calm orderly manner, and appeared quite capable to take command of the boat; the Cawarra at this time was breaking up and was going down fast by the head; she also rolled very much backwards and forwards, as if broken amidships; I am not aware of the time this occurred; when I first saw the Cawarra in danger it was about half-past 2, and I considered that she had extricated herself from all danger when I saw her bear up for Nobby's as if to go out to sea; it was about twenty or twenty-five minutes before the boat was got into the water after I arrived at the shed; and when she proceeded to the wreck the mainmast and funnel, and a short time afterwards the foremast, went; as soon as the boat neared the wreck I saw the men pick something up; the lifeboat signal could be plainly seen from where we were placed on the wharf; if the lifeboat had been at the end of the wharf, and manned with a proper crew, she would have been at the wreck half-an-hour before, and could have saved life.

By Mr. Moriarty: Collins and I left the wharf together, Collins in the boat, and I running along the breakwater; I arrived at the shed about fifteen minutes before Collins; I do not think the lifeboat flag was hoisted long before I saw it; I am sure that the lifeboat reached the vessel in less than ten minutes after leaving the shed.

By Captain Hixson: The people at the shed said, "Where is the officer in charge?" Captain Collins did not hesitate one moment after his arrival, but made all possible haste to get to sea; the boat was expeditiously put into the water; there were some changes in the crew; I have heard rumours that Collins might have got to the vessel, but I am sure that it was utterly impossible.

James Johnson, light-keeper at Nobby's, examined by Captain Goss, said: As soon as the Cawarra broached to, Mr. Hannell induced me to go to the shed, and assist in getting the lifeboat out, I did so, but when I got to the shed there was no one else there; the lifeboat was on the ways and ready for launching; I had been there twenty minutes when a number of strangers came running along the breakwater to look at the vessel; about half an hour after this Collins came, and in about twenty minutes after his arrival the lifeboat was launched; there was considerable trouble in getting the men in and out of the boat, several of the crew having been objected to by Captain Collins; the boat got to within about 100 yards of the wreck, but I could not see any people floating about from the shore; the lifeboat was launched ten or fifteen minutes before the whaleboat containing Captain Collins and his men reached the shed; I believe that the lifeboat could have reached the wreck sooner if there had been any person at the shed to take charge; I understand that Taylor is the person appointed to command her, and in his absence the pilot who may be nearest at hand; the people who manned the lifeboat appeared to be seafaring men; the reason why Taylor was not at the shed was because he had piloted a brig up the harbour some time previously; the boathouse is in a very out of the way place, and the road to it across the breakwater is almost impassable; the crew of the dredge were amongst the first to arrive, and the pilot boat's men were there then; Captain Collins's and Skelton's objection to the crew was the cause of the delay.

Johnson was also examined by Captain Hixson and Mr. Moriarty, but nothing of importance was adduced.

The next witness called was William Skelton, the carpenter of the Pilot Department, who stated: I am one of the lifeboat crew, and was on the lower end of the wharf with Captain Collins at the time of the wreck of the Cawarra; we started for the lifeboat shed as soon as we saw the signal for the lifeboat; we were about a quarter of an hour in launching the boat after we reached the shed; when I was getting into the lifeboat I saw one man in liquor and two young men who I did not think were competent, and I immediately objected to them; Captain Collins ordered them out, and others at once took their places. As soon as the boat was launched, I perceived that many of the crew were not of the slightest assistance; we have exercised the lifeboat as often as twice a month, but not lately; we have been too busy in other ways; we have been out in her both in heavy and fine weather; the greater part of the proper crew were away up the harbour at the time the boat signal was flying; there are plenty of seamen on the wharves who are fit to form a crew if they were exercised; when we were in the vicinity of the wreck the men made a great noise, and would not obey Collins; it took us fifteen minutes to reach the wreck after leaving the boat-house; we were within 100 yards of her and it was not safe to get closer, on account of the floating mass of wreck; we remained at the wreck about half an hour; the vessel had gone down long before we got there; in consequence of the inexperience of the men a number of the oars smashed, and it was as much as we could do to get back into the harbour.

The next witness examined was W. Walters, but his evidence was merely a corroboration of the former witness's

The Court then adjourned at 5 o'clock until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 24TH.—At the Police-court to-day, old Berriman, the father of Ellen Connell, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for passing stolen notes, at the last session, here, and the father of Joseph Berriman, who was supposed to have been with Tommy Clarke, at Nerrigundah, when the constable was shot, was charged, before Messrs. Griffin and Tanner, with having in his possession a quantity of beef that had recently been slaughtered and of which he could not give a satisfactory account. It appeared from the evidence of sergeant Creagh and constable Kelly that early on Sunday morning last, while on duty, they happened to pass Berriman's house when they discovered that a beast had been recently slaughtered. They went into the yard and found a skin, part of which had been cut out from the shoulder down the ribs and off the rump. The constables made inquiries of Berriman, when he said he was in the habit of running in beasts and slaughtering, and on searching the place they found the head and a large quantity of beef that had not been slaughtered more than four hours. A few feet from the stockyard they also found the embers of a fire which had just died out, it being a very frosty morning, the ground about it had in a circle thawed. The prisoner is a very aged man, and it is impossible that he could have done the work by himself, but yet he persisted that there was no one residing in the place but himself, and no person assisted him in the slaughtering. A strange incident was that when the police went there they saw a saddle hanging across the fence, but on returning from the stockyard the saddle was missing, nor did the police see any person in or near the old man's residence. The Bench informed Berriman that he must bring proof that the beast slaughtered was his, or otherwise they would inflict a fine of £10 or two months' imprisonment. He was remanded till Thursday week to bring the necessary evidence. The Bench were willing to accept bail, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, but being unable to find it he was locked up.

THE CLYDE MAIL.—The mail by this route is giving great dissatisfaction to commercial men and others resident here, owing to the irregularity of its arrival here. There is some talk of petitioning the Postmaster-General to send letters by the Goulburn route instead of by way of the Clyde.

LORD GLENELG.

ONE by one the politicians of the last generation are disappearing from the scene. Last year witnessed the departure of the veteran, Lord Palmerston, rich with the honours of more than half a century of active statesmanship; by this mail we learn that almost the last of his old colleagues in official life, who, though less known to the present generation, was hardly less honoured than his old contemporary in that which preceded it, Charles, Lord Glenelg, has, at an age, protracted beyond the usual span of human life, been at length gathered to his fathers. In the rapid whirl of time, the noble lord has, in the calm serenity of his old age, ceased to exist but as an honoured relic of the past; but as in the course of his official career as a Minister of State he has a place in Australian history, a brief notice of his public life may not be uninteresting to Australian readers.

Lord Glenelg, or, to adopt the older and more familiar designation, Charles Grant, was born at Kidderpore, in Bengal, in the year 1778. His father, Mr. Charles Grant, was no less distinguished in social life than his son, the subject of the present memoir, was in political life, and he occupies a conspicuous niche in that Walhalla of worthies recorded by Sir James Stephen in his well-known Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography as the "Clapham Sect." It is a remarkable fact in connection with the lives of the father and the son, that each held in his day the virtual government of India; the father in the last century, as Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the son in the present century, under a better system of government, as a Minister of the Crown. The son inherited the father's philanthropic spirit, and when the power fell into his hands in after life took advantage of the occasion to carry out the benevolent views of his parent for the amelioration of the condition of the coloured population of British India.

Lord Glenelg came to England in early life. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, where, in the year 1801, he took some of the highest academical honours then attainable. He was subsequently called to the Bar, but never practised, having, in the year of his call, 1807, been elected a member of the House of Commons, and he thenceforward sacrificed forensic for political honours. In 1813 Lord Liverpool, whom history records as having had a tenure of office that some of our colonial prime ministers might envy, appointed him a Lord of his Treasury, and this position he held until 1819, when the same perennial Prime Minister made him Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1823, he was appointed to the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which he held until 1827, when, on the accession of Mr. Canning to office, he accepted the office of President, with a seat in the Cabinet. Upon the disruption of Mr. Canning's Ministry by the lamented death of that memorable man, Mr. Grant ceased to hold office until 1830, when, after the interregnum of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, which did not believe in reform and popular progress, and had to be convinced of its mistake, he took office under Earl Grey as President of the Board of Control. This office he held until 1834, when Lord Grey's Ministry succumbed to inevitable destiny, and Mr. Grant in the following year, under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, accepted the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies. This office he held until 1839, when he may be said finally to have retired from political life. Up to the time of his becoming a member of Lord Melbourne's Ministry, the subject of our notice had been a member of the House of Commons, but in that year he accepted the peerage which he has so well and so eminently adorned.

The useful portion of Lord Glenelg's political life began in 1830, when he was enabled, like his colleague and contemporary, Lord Palmerston, to give free vent to his political prepossessions in favour of freedom and progress. His Lordship was never a Tory, any more than was Lord Palmerston, though, like the latter, he held office so long under a Tory Administration. But party politics, in the last years of the reign of George the Fourth especially, were really the worn-out prejudices which Captain Gronow in his amusing reminiscences of social life of the period has recently disinterred. Toryism was, in those days, respectability; and the chill of respectability cooled the ardour of politicians who were well to do in the world, and who, like the Mr. Grant of that day, merely bided their time. In 1833 Lord Glenelg, when President of the Board of Control, and freed from the trammels of official subordination, carried through Parliament a measure which not only freed the British consumer from the infliction of a specious monopoly, but, better still, extended for the first time to the natives of British India the blessings of freedom and civilisation. In his subsequent career of Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was reserved for his lordship as to the West Indian colonies, by his clearsightedness in adopting a bold and simple remedy, to relieve them from the commercial embarrassment of a depreciated currency, and, as to the colony in which we are most interested, by the benignant and benevolent exercise of his authority, which in those times of colonial government was paramount, to relieve it from the curse of convictism, and to make it, what it is now, a British community.

After his retirement from official life Lord Glenelg took no active part in party politics. His sympathies were always in favour of progress, but he preferred to the turbulence of political the amenities of social life as he enjoyed them—quiet social intercourse, and unbounded intellectual gratification. His intellectual attainments were of a very high order, and among his poetical contributions to our devotional literature may be mentioned two hymns, well known to and in use by many denominations of Christians, "When gathering clouds around I view;" and, "Saviour, when in dust to thee," with the refrain "Hear our solemn Litany."

Lord Glenelg was never married, and his title, therefore, becomes extinct. Of his family, his brother, Sir Robert Grant, was, during a great portion of Lord Glenelg's career, also a member of the House of Commons and was in 1832 elected member for the Radical borough of Finsbury, after the passing of the Reform Bill, notwithstanding that he had been a member of Parliament at the time that Lord Castlereagh's well known "Six Acts" were passed. Sir Robert was afterward, for some years, Governor of Madras. Of Lord Glenelg's sisters, one, we believe, married Mr. March Phillips, well known to lawyers as the author of a valuable treatise on the law of evidence; and another was married to Mr. Patrick Grant, who was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of this colony.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

THE following is the Bill introduced yesterday by the Hon. Minister for Lands, to prohibit burials within the city of Sydney.

Whereas it is expedient for the protection of the public health that burials in any burial ground or place of burial in Sydney should be discontinued and whereas a suitable and convenient place has been provided situate at Haslem's Creek where the bodies of those who shall die in Sydney or its vicinity can be conveniently buried Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. On and after the day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty- all burials in the burial grounds or places of burial within the city of Sydney shall be discontinued Provided always that in case where there is on such day any exclusive right of interment in any vault of any such burial grounds or places of burial purchased or acquired it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council on application being being made to him and on being satisfied that the exercise of such right will not be injurious to health to grant a license for the exercise of such right during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as such Minister may think fit.

2. If any person after the day mentioned in the preceding section shall knowingly and wilfully bury any body or in anywise act or assist in the burial of any body within the limits for which burials have by the last preceding section been prohibited every person so offending shall upon summary conviction thereof forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

3. Every penalty for any offence against this Act may be enforced and recovered upon summary conviction of such offence before any two Justices of the Peace and in case of non-payment thereof it shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels and on failure of distress shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act eleventh and twelfth Victoria chapter forty-three as adopted by the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council fourteenth Victoria number forty-three and by any Acts amending the same.

4. This Act shall be styled and cited as the "Sydney Burial Grounds Act 1866."

UNITED STATES.

NEWS TO 29TH MAY FROM NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

BY the schooner W. B. Scranton, we have San Francisco papers to the 4th of June.

Our telegraphic intelligence from the Capitol and New York, owing to some fault in the wires, only comes down to the 29th of May.

We quote from the *Alta California*, and the *Weekly Bulletin*, as follows:—

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

West Point, N. Y., May 29th.—Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott died this morning at five minutes past 11 o'clock.

The General—who was one of the most notable men in American history—was born in 1786, before our Constitution was framed, and he lived until after its permanence had been secured by the overthrow of the great political heresy of secession, which had threatened its existence for nearly half a century. He was a captain in the regular army at the beginning of the war of 1812, and a Major-General soon after its close. He was the chief military hero of the contest, having shown eminent courage, judgment, quick perception, and tact. It was not, however, until 1841 that he became the head of the army, a position which he then held for twenty years. In 1847 he led the American army to the capital of Mexico, in a campaign that deserves to rank among the greatest military achievements on record. With only 12,000 men he conquered a country that had 60,000 soldiers in arms, and with 4000 he marched into its chief city, where 32,000 Mexicans had been entrenched. His civil government was not less successful than his campaign in war, and many of the principal Mexicans expressed their regret at his departure. In 1842 he was instrumental in preserving peace with Great Britain, when there was an acrimonious dispute about the Maine boundary line, and in 1859 he again was a peacemaker, in the matter of San Juan Island; in that year he visited our city as a Commissioner, and was received by the people of San Francisco with many demonstrations of profound respect. In 1860 he urged Buchanan to garrison and strengthen the southern forts, and after the administration of Lincoln came into power, he threw all his influence and energy in favour of it and the preservation of the Union, to the cause of which he remained faithful throughout. In 1855 he was created Lieutenant-General, and he held the position until Grant succeeded him. General Scott went to Europe for his health in 1861, and lately he has been sojourning in New Orleans, where he died, at the age of 80, full of years and honors. The heart of the nation will follow him to the grave with sadness for his loss, with admiration for his intellect, and with esteem for his moral qualities. His fame will be cherished as part of our national greatness.

Washington, May 29th.—The Senate, by a unanimous vote of 43 ayes, struck out the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, when Howard offered a substitute, as agreed to in caucus, as follows:—"No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or as member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability." Howard also proposed an amendment to the first section, by inserting the words, "All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." He also proposed to amend the second section, so as to apportion representatives according to voters. Mr. Saulsbury said this was the first notice the minority had received of the result of the caucus held by the majority; he therefore moved that the amendments be printed, and that the subject be postponed till to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, this order was entered.

Mr. Sumner substituted a bill for the Enabling Act, which provides that when any State lately in rebellion shall have ratified the foregoing amendment, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have further provided that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or colour, and that all persons shall be equal before the law, the Senators and Representatives from such State, as are found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such; provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now allowed to vote.

The House passed Elliott's bill, reported last week, continuing the Freedman's Bureau for three years.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to enforce the Article in the Constitution abolishing slavery, by securing the elective franchise to coloured citizens. It provides that every citizen, of whatever race or colour, shall have the right to vote at all elections. [State?] laws to the contrary to be void.

Chicago, May 30th.—It is said there is to be a clean sweep of office-holders in Illinois, where the organisation of the Republican party is in Radical hands.

The Chicago *Times*, this morning, announces that it is not improbable that President Johnson will deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas Monument in this city on the Fourth of July.

Washington, May 29th.—The Committee of Ways and Means, after holding daily sessions for two months, are taking a short rest before completing the revision of the tariff, which they have as yet discussed only in a general way. A comparison of opinions lead, however, to the belief that few important changes will be made other than those required to harmonise the tax on imports with the internal tax, as imposed by the bill just passed by the House. It is possible that additional protection will be given to some articles, but there is ground to believe that the wool and iron interests, which are clamorous for heavy duties, will be disappointed.

Washington, May 29th.—Senor Barreda yesterday presented his credentials as Envoy from the Peruvian Republic, expressing the friendly desires of that Power. The President replied, expressing reciprocal regard. The *Tribune* special says the Constitutional Amendment, as revised by the caucus and reported in the Senate yesterday, received a unanimous vote, and will receive the votes of at least thirty-one senators, while at most there can be but fourteen against it. The prospects are it will be acted upon in two or three days, as there will be no speech-making on the Union side. It is looked upon with much favour in the House by all leading Union men, and will be adopted by a solid vote as soon as it passes the Senate.

New Orleans, May 29th.—Under authority from the War Department, General Canby has relinquished, and Brevet Major-General Baird, late Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has assumed command of the department of Louisiana.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 29th.—Congress Hall was burned this morning. Total loss, 200,000 dollars; insurance, 100,000 dollars.

Washington, May 25.—The Congressional Committee at Memphis telegraph that they have begun the investigation of the late riot. Major Gilbert, sent to Memphis by General Howard, has made a partial report, saying the civil authorities did not take the slightest notice of the terrible riots, and seem to regard them as simply a skirmish between the police and the negroes. It was called a very one-sided skirmish, as, from the testimony, no resistance was made by the negroes after the first fight. The citizens had been advised to hold a meeting to denounce the conduct of the mob, but they neglected or refused to do so. The papers printed at Memphis are at the root of the whole matter. They have advocated trouble for months, and this is only the legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles.

New York, May 26.—The *Times's* special despatch says the Senate caucus developed a very general and free interchange of views on reconstruction, and it was agreed to adopt the Constitutional Amendment as it passed the House, except the third section. The caucus then discussed appointments and confirmations, and the preponderance of sentiment seemed to be that it would be ruinous to carry on the warfare begun by the rejection of loyal and good men. The *Tribune's* special despatch says the subject of adjournment or recess was discussed in the caucus and without formal action. It was thought possible to adjourn about the middle of July, unless something is developed not now anticipated. It was agreed that every attempt should be made to harmonise conflicting views so that the party might show a solid front. Judge Thomas, of the Circuit Court of Virginia, at Alexandria, refused to admit negro testimony in a case between a white man and a negro on trial before him, declaring that Congress cannot decide what persons or classes of persons may testify in the Virginia Courts.

Fortress Monroe, May 25.—Instructions from Washington were received this morning by General Miles to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the fort, retiring to his room at Carroll Hall at night.

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New York, May 25.—The *Post's* money article says the chief thing of importance on Wall-street is the firmness given to Five-twenties by the report that, owing to the advance in gold, foreign houses, who had imported goods, cannot sell them at a profit, and consequently are re-exporting them.

The Hudson River Railroad freight depot, on Thirty-third-street, was burned this morning, the loss being estimated at 70,000 dollars.

A bookkeeper in the Irving Bank—the son of a clergyman whose name has been withheld—has been arrested for the embezzlement of 45,000 dollars.

Chicago, May 23.—Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, N. Y., last night, in which he said :—

The national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war; it now hangs on the issue of reconciliation in peace. The nation must live. It must live for ever, whether it receives the needed case in any emergency at the hands of our present Congress and party, or at the hands of another. I argue it is altogether easier and more desirable that the work so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore should be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party, and of the present Congress, as representatives of that party. I argue, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if a divergence between the President and Congress should work the decline and downfall of the National Union party. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the National Council, and see with mortification the great responsibilities to which the party had, in that case, proved itself unequal, must then be assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization. But the President, and Congress, and statesmen, and parties are of no avail when weighed against the national life. What then does the nation need? It needs reconstruction, and just now needs nothing more. Let reconstruction be made first and the desired changes, constitutional and other, will follow as needed. The country exhibits at this moment the extraordinary and interesting phenomenon of States not only kindred but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition, mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. What hinders the application of that remedy in legislative council? The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined and universally understood. We cannot accept less than this; we cannot require more, because even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and work, not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter.

Washington, May 23.—The President and Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club. Secretary Stanton being called upon at his residence, read a manuscript speech, saying he had been in favour of qualified negro suffrage in the reorganisation of the Southern States, but after a calm and full discussion he had yielded to the universal arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe a rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power. Concurring, however, in the objects of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and regarding the power therein conferred as temporary and in safe hands, he advised its approval; but it having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed to receive the necessary support, it is no longer a living measure nor a subject of debate. Without giving his personal views thereon, Mr. Stanton took up the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and declared that he had been unable to give it his assent, particularly referring to the proposed disfranchisement until 1867, and saying: "The elements of change are at work in the South, stimulating one side to loyalty and the other to continued hostility. In my judgment every proper excitement to loyalty should be fostered and cherished."

The President and the other Secretaries made only brief acknowledgments.

New York, May 21.—The amount of bullion shipped to Europe on Saturday was 8,763,295 dollars. The Arizona brought 1,250,000 dollars. The *Commercial's* money articles say the Government sales of gold will call in Treasury notes amounting to nearly 13,000,000 dollars, and the demand on the banks for this large amount causes a slight flurry in the money market. Stocks generally are lower, except Government. But the Bulls show confidence in a future reaction by buying freely on the 15 and 30 days' options. We understand there is a probability of Secretary M'Culloch's calling in certificates of indebtedness sufficient to return upon the market in October all the currency now being withdrawn through sales of gold.

Dr. George E. Cooper, Post-Surgeon, at Fortress Monroe, reports a medical examination of Jeff. Davis, made in compliance with instructions from the President, saying that Davis is considerably emaciated and his nervous system greatly deranged. Want of sleep has been the great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitement. The tramp of sentinels and guard almost invariably awakes him. He has scarcely enjoyed over two hours unbroken sleep since his confinement. Precautions have been taken by placing matting along the sentry walls to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success.

Washington, May 23.—It is believed here that an offer of mediation between Spain and South American Republics would be agreeable to the Queen's Cabinet.

New York, May 22.—The Academy of Music and several buildings, including the Medical University and Lutheran Church, were destroyed by fire last night. It commenced in the Academy of Music, one hour after the performance by Grau's opera company. One steam fire-engine was burned, and two firemen are reported killed. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars.

New York, May 22.—The Academy of Music was valued at 835,000 dollars. The total loss does not exceed 1,000,000 dollars.

Washington, May 26.—It seems to be the well settled opinion in official quarters that Jeff. Davis's trial will be postponed until next October. There seems to be good authority for denying the statements which have been extensively published—that a new indictment against Jeff. Davis has been drawn up in the Attorney-General's office, since Mr. Speed's return to Washington; or that Judge Underwood's indictment will be improbable [?], or that some changes will be made in the indictment presented by the Norfolk Grand Jury. Mrs. Davis has been in receipt of a large number of calls to-day. The President has granted her permission to remain with her husband at Fortress Monroe. Burton Harrison, Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary, also arrived to-night, in company with one of Jeff. Davis's counsel.

Chicago, May 26th.—A most destructive fire occurred at Oil City, Pennsylvania on the 24th, destroying the whole east side of the creek, consisting of seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwellings, the church and seminary: loss, 1,000,000 dollars.

The large wholesale drug store of Peter E. Blaws and the printing establishment of Dudley and Co., St. Louis, were destroyed on Saturday evening. Total loss, 22,500 dollars.

Washington, May 27.—It will be remembered that, after the surrender of General Lee, the military in Georgia captured 100,000 dollars in gold, which was claimed by the Farmers', the Exchange, and the Bank of Virginia at Richmond. Recent investigations of the facts, however, show that a few weeks before the evacuation of Richmond, the Legislature of Virginia passed a law authorising the said banks to loan the Confederate Government, upon the faith of the State, 300,000 dollars of gold to purchase supplies for Lee's army. This sum was placed by the respective banks to the credit of the rebel Government, and before the surrender of Lee 60,000 dollars were paid, leaving 240,000 dollars belonging to the rebel Government with these banks at the time of the evacuation. The Government, therefore, claims not only the 100,000 dollars captured in Georgia, but also the 240,000 dollars additional in custody of the banks. This is the present condition of the question. The notes of these banks have been bought up with the expectation that the Government would relinquish its title to the 240,000 dollars of gold.

The following quotations are from the New York and other correspondence of the *Alta California* :—

Taxing the Production of Cotton.—Undoubtedly the commissioners appointed to inquire into the National Revenue system gave much time and attention to the collection of data before they recommended the imposition of an excise tax of five cents per pound on cotton. After a careful review of the English and French systems of taxation in their report, they expressed the opinion that the principles of the two countries were in some respects identical. In both, the Commissioners observe, "the same exemption from taxation of home industry, especially of those manufactures which find a market in foreign countries." The argument which they have used to prepare the way for the cotton tax is thus stated :—"Upon no one point are writers on the theory of taxation better agreed than that taxation of raw material is to be avoided as far as possible. And yet with the experience and practice of the Government of British India in respect to opium, saltpetre, and shellac; of Holland in respect to the coffee, spices, and sugar of Java and Sumatra; of China with her tea, Portugal with her wines, and Peru with her guano, it would be hardly the part of wisdom and sound policy for the United States to legislate on general principles only in respect to articles of which they, like the nations referred to, have a virtual monopoly, and for the supply of which other territories than their own are dependent." If the United States had such a monopoly of cotton as India has of opium, China of tea, and Peru of guano, it would seem that cotton might legitimately be taxed for revenue purposes; but if we can show that the United States have lost their monopoly of this great staple—that the trade is divided amongst many countries; that some of them are already serious rivals, and that more than one is likely to be a formidable competitor, the premises from which the Commissioners' conclusions are drawn will be destroyed, and their whole argument fall to the ground. We have already, in a former article, called attention to the fact that the unlooked-for increase in the quantity of Indian cotton coming forward has caused a fall in the price of that staple of over 25 per cent. in a few weeks; we now wish to direct attention to evidence taken from the statistics furnished by the Commissioners themselves in their published report, merely premising that the returns of the current year from all the countries alluded to are so much greater than those we shall quote, that we are necessarily very much understating the case against these gentlemen's argument. Egypt produces a class of cotton superior to anything grown in the United States, except Sea Island, and though in 1859-60—the year in which the Southern planters produced the unprecedented quantity of 4,600,000 bales—the Viceroy's subjects only shipped 90,000 bales; yet they had so bestirred themselves by 1864 that the crop reached 440,000 bales, an increase of nearly 400 per cent.; and, allowing for the difference in weight of the packages, this number was equal to 511,628 American bales—or one-ninth of the largest crop ever grown in the United States. The Commissioners themselves admit these Egyptians to be formidable rivals. In 1860 only 126,706,000 lbs., besides American grown, was consumed in England. In 1864, though the high prices had stimulated growers to make large preparations, and their full effect had not been felt, England received 491,147,470 lbs. from other than American ports. In 1860, after the largest crop, by 818,000 bales, we had ever produced, England only worked up 956,894,000 pounds of it, and four years after she obtained more than half that quantity from new fields. We know by the reports which have been published from time to time, though they are not yet made up in tabular form, that our competitors in 1865-66 far exceed that quantity, and yet the commissioners tell us that we have *a virtual monopoly* of cotton. With a fair field and no favour, no country can injure our cotton trade; but the impost proposed would be a burden on American planters, and act as a bonus on Asiatic, European, and African production. The commissioners have evidently speculated on the probability of the excitement amongst foreign growers subsiding when the stimulus of war prices dies out, and have overlooked the fact that an excise duty of 5 cents per pound on our production would as effectually raise the cost of American cotton in Liverpool as a blockade of our Southern ports.

The Memphis Riot.—St. Louis, May 4th, 1866.—The long anticipated trouble between the whites and blacks in Memphis has culminated in a scene of riot and bloodshed without a parallel in the history of our late troubles. Last night was emphatically a night of terror. As early as 9 o'clock the torch of the incendiary was applied in almost every quarter of the city inhabited by freedmen, and by midnight the heavens were lurid with the flames from as many as thirty negro churches, schools, and dwellings. This was unexpected, as there had been little or no disturbance since noon, and the city was suddenly thrown into a fever heat of excitement, all sorts of horrible rumours being in circulation,—some to the effect that the negroes had obtained arms and were sacking the city; and others that formidable riots had recommenced in various portions of the city, accompanied by the butchery of innocent men, women, and children. When the truth became known, however, the excitement somewhat subsided in quarters remote from the conflagrations, though all kept close vigil, fearing that the flames would spread over the city before morning. Hundreds of poor negroes were rendered homeless and entirely destitute, while several were killed by the inhuman persecuters, who, I am proud to say, were of the very lowest caste, in no way representing the feeling of the community at large. Hundreds of armed citizens patrolled the streets, but, despite their exertions, as well as those of the police, who are of little account under the most ordinary circumstances, the work of destruction was carried out as above, and this morning the sun revealed the smoking ruins of at least fifty structures, none of which were very valuable, having been used or occupied by negroes. As evidence of the fact that these horrors are not the work, and do not meet the sanction, of the respectable portion of the citizens, I will state that General Stoneman has authorised the organisation of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, which went from this city into the rebel service nearly five years ago, and will furnish them with arms to assist in maintaining the peace and put a stop to further violence of any description, either on the part of whites or blacks. The only whites disposed to violence, except in self-defence, are of a class, if anything, more debased and deluded than the negroes themselves. Had it not been for a heavy rain which set in about 2 o'clock this morning, the conflagration might have been of a still more serious character. The city has been quiet all day, but further disturbance is expected to-night, and the streets are doubly patrolled with armed police, citizens, and white soldiers. The negroes are leaving the city by the river, and going into the country in droves. I am inclined to the belief that there will be no further trouble. It is true of this riot, as of all others, that most of the persons killed and wounded were guiltless of any participation whatever. The events of the past three days are greatly deplored by the great mass of citizens, as it is now feared that they will have had the effect of placing them in a false position before the authorities at Washington and their Northern brethren, with whom they vie in loyalty and devotion to the Union.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.—The latest *on dit* on this heading is that it has been decided to try Jeff. Davis in a civil court in the State of Virginia, most probably in the judicial district of Norfolk. Since the Government has declined to bring him at once to trial on the charge of treason, preparations to that end have been in progress. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will preside over the Court, and that Attorney-General Speed will prosecute.

Letter from Jeff. Davis to the Ladies of North Carolina.—The following letter appears in the Southern papers :—"Fortress Monroe, Va., April 22nd, 1866. Mrs. J. K. Kyle, Fayetteville, N.C.—My dear Madam,—I have the honour to acknowledge yours of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a check to be forwarded to Mrs. Davis, as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville.

"Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you, in the midst of the ruin, to have been mindful of the wants of those at a distance. Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic, self-denying, Christian virtues of my countrywomen, for 'the measure was full to overflowing.' Nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy.

"It only remains, I assure you, and the ladies whom you represent, that I am, most gratefully and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

"Jefferson Davis."

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, having received permission from the authorities to visit her husband, arrived at Fortress Monroe last Thursday morning. She was accompanied by her youngest child, a girl of twenty months old, and a coloured servant.

Andrew Johnson, President.—Washington, May 10th, 1866.—If calumny were an archer, it might have been presumed that his quiver would be empty when Abraham Lincoln was gathered to his fathers amid the shame and sadness of his people, whom he treated as his children. If slander were a serpent, it might have been supposed that in its efforts at the destruction of that statesman its venom would have been exhausted, however abundant the original supply. But, plausible as these assumptions would be, they are utterly erroneous in fact. The corpse of the assassinated President was hardly cold before calumny had sent an arrow from its bow straight for the heart of his successor. Before that body was laid in the earth the venom of slander was vented upon the person of Andrew Johnson. In the sorrow and shame with which all good men witness the spectacle, it is cheering to note that the treatment to which Andrew Johnson has been subjected presents almost a perfect parallel to that which was the experience of his great predecessor and exemplar. Both were taunted by political opponents at the outset with low birth, ignoble occupation, and mean and sordid capacity. Both lived to see the day when all men honoured them for having risen beyond and above adverse circumstances; and both reached a period when action in an unexpected emergency proved that both possessed a mental capacity far exceeding that claimed for them, even by partisan eulogists. To both these men there occurred the contingency of being placed at an early stage of their career at variance with a faction of the party that elected them to office. In both instances, too, it was the so-called Radical element that disturbed pre-existing harmony—an element which had the least claim on the consideration of either Andrew Johnson or Abraham Lincoln after their election. For the first nomination of Mr. Lincoln was almost as emphatic in its opposition to radical counsels as was the second. And if there be any who wonder at the abuse now showered upon President Johnson by the Radicals in speech and print, they need but turn to the newspapers of 1863 and 1864 to find similar and equivalent vituperation bestowed upon Abraham Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln crushed and confounded calumny by his death. Since then it has been silent, or only oped its mouth to utter awkward semi-eulogy. For Andrew Johnson is reserved the more difficult and equally noble task of living slander down. The low-lived lie with which his original opponnets opened their assaults on his career, has already disappeared like a malignant miasma before the sun of his daily deeds and utterances. Since Monroe, no President has enjoyed so completely the approbation of the masses, the good-will of all classes and sections. And it will be well for the party of which he has been the standard-bearer, that, in the heat of political rancour and intolerance of adverse opinion, they do not commit the crime and blunder of refusing to follow his guidance, because of an apparent divergence in his course from the path which they may deem more direct, but which does not differ in its aim and direction from that which he deems it his duty to perform.

Our National Progress.—Interesting Census Returns.—Among the many evidences that have come to light, showing that the present Secretary of the Interior (Mr. Harlan) has rendered the public very great service by his management of affairs, is his rapid publication of the Census Returns. He has accomplished in a few months what formerly occupied many as many years. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the valuable quarto volume on manufactures made its appearance, and we now learn that toward the close of the present month, or soon after, another volume on the Mortality of the United States and other subjects, which concludes the series, will be issued from the Government printing office. A friend in Washington, who has been permitted to look over the proofs of the volume in question, sends us the following particulars, taken from the preliminary chapter of the work. After giving us a very interesting and valuable account of the census operations in Europe from the earliest times, and sketching their history in the United States down to 1860, the writer proceeds to a brief review of the volumes already published on population, agriculture, and manufactures, from which we gather the following figures. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the regions now within the limits of the Union were referred to as a wilderness untrodden by civilised man, and yet the total number of inhabitants in the Anglo-American colonies was

In 1700	262,000
In 1750	1,000,000
In 1775	2,389,300
In 1790 (United States)	3,929,827
In 1860 (United States)	31,443,321

In 1860 the unimproved lands of the United States amounted to 244,101,818 acres, the improved lands to 163,110,720 acres, and the cash value of the whole was estimated at 6,645,045,007 dollars. The product of our manufactures in 1860 was estimated at the enormous sum, in round numbers, of 2,000,000,000 dollars. From the mortality results in the volume in question, it appears that the names of diseases have been so generalised as to reduce them to a classification of 124, having a nomenclature sufficiently comprehensive, and yet so certain, as to embrace more than 1000 names of popular maladies by which the various diseases are called and known in different localities. In 1850, with a population of 23,000,000, 323,023 persons died, showing 28 deaths in every 2000; and in 1860, when our population was 31,500,000 the deaths were 394,153, showing 25 deaths to every 2000—thus indicating an increase in vitality over the previous decennial period of 15-100 of 1 per cent. According to this ratio of increase, the beginning of the year 1900 will find within the present limits of the Republic 107,000,000 of inhabitants. But the new census volume alluded to contains much information of a miscellaneous character, and from that portion the following particulars are taken :—The only bank which existed in the American colonies previous to 1775, was the "Land Bank" of Massachusetts, which was established in 1739, and soon after disallowed by Parliament. The only banks in existence when the National Government went into operation were the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781; the Bank of New York, established in 1784, and chartered in 1791; and the Bank of Massachusetts, in Boston, with an aggregate capital of about 2,000,000 dollars. On the 1st of November, 1865, the National Banks in the Union numbered 1601, of which 679 were new banks, and 922 were conversions from State institutions. On the 1st of January, 1866, the estimated circulation was 380,000,000 dollars of National bank-notes, 80,000,000 dollars from State Banks, 129,000,000 dollars supposed to have been issued since the 1st of October, 1865, to National Banks, while the gold and silver products from mines for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, was 100,000,000 dollars, and the receipt of the Treasury for that year amounted to 929,500,000 dollars. The first insurance office in this country was one established at Boston in 1724, and the second in Philadelphia in 1756. In 1860 the number of companies was 294, with a capital of 82,170,219 dollars; while the life companies numbered 47, embracing 60,000 lives. In 1860 the commercial railroads in the Union were equal to 30,793 miles, and the city railroads to 402 miles; the first costing 1,151,566,829 dollars, and the latter 14,862,840 dollors. In the same year there were in the country 118 slackwater canals and slackwater improvements completed, in length equal to 5462 miles, the cost of 68 of which having been 147,393,997 dollars; the expense of the residue not having been reported. The real and personal private property of the country was estimated at 19,089,156,289 dollars. The number of educational institutions returned in 1866 was 113,006; teachers, 148,742; and students 5,417,880; of these 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. In 1860 the churches of the country numbered 54,000; and the newspapers were 4051, with an annual circulation of 928,000,000 copies. The army raised in the Revolution, from 1775 to 1783, amounted to 231,791, the militia adding one-half that force, and the navy consisted of 4 vessels. In 1812 the regulars numbered 32,360, the volunteers 6080, the militia 30,000, and the navy consisted of 8 frigates and 170 gunboats. In 1815 we had 276 vessels, with 1636 guns. In March, 1865, we had 684 ships of war, with 4477 guns; and the aggregate number of men raised for the Union armies, to put down the rebellion, was 2,688,000. If to the above be added the quotas constituting the Confederate armies, it will be found that the grand aggregate reached 4,000,000 of men at arms, the largest force ever yet put on a war footing in any one country, in any age of the world.

The Battle-Fields of Shiloh and Corinth.—The Corinth correspondent of the *Memphis Argus* says :—Not the least memorable of the "pitched battles" of the late war was that which was fought in front of this grand "intrenched camp" that we call Corinth, on the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1862. During the past two days a portion of my sojourn here has been spent in a partial exploration of that part of the battle-field which lies in the northwestern angle formed by the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. The sights that I saw, of vast numbers of Confederate "bones"—whose skeletons and parts of skeletons, lying exposed and bleaching on the fields, in the bushes and on the hillsides, under logs, and on stumps; of the neatly inclosed and well-marked graves of Federal soldiers, all buried at the proper depth; and of the forest trees in all directions, rent and torn by shot and shell, and all "the storm of furious war," and of many separate and distinct, desperate conflicts, hand to hand and muzzle to muzzle; all these "sights," I say, are well worthy of a brief record. Besides, I have another object in calling attention to the battle-field of Corinth apart from the gratification of public curiosity, and that is to urge upon our people the propriety of collecting the bones of their dead brethren, at some suitable spot near this place, and giving them decent interment. It is estimated by an intelligent gentleman of this town that upon the two fields of Shiloh and Corinth, in this vicinity, there are not less than 12,000 Confederate dead, whose bones for the most part lie bleaching above ground. Of all the Confederate dead on this field, Colonel Rogers is, I am told, the only one who was properly buried; that is to say, the only one who was buried deep enough to prevent the rains from washing the dirt away, and exposing the bones. He, it is said, was buried under the immediate supervision of General Rosecrans. In the north-western angle formed by the crossing of the railroads, from Corinth out to and beyond the outer line of the works, three and a half miles distant, the whole of this great battle-ground is dotted, here and there—in some places thick as meadow mole-hills—with the graves of Federal, and the exposed remains of Confederate dead. The Confederate dead, it clearly appears, were merely covered up on the ground where they fell. The Federal dead were all neatly interred in the usual way, with head and foot boards in every instance, and in most cases, I believe, enclosed with wooden palings. I saw but one Federal grave where the bones were at all exposed. I saw but one Confederate *tumulus* where the bones—generally the skull—were not more or less exposed and scattered around in all directions. At the outer line of intrenchments, where a portion of Maury's division made the assault, I saw two human skull-bones, one pelvis, and two jaw-bones lying on a stump, with no trace of a grave or *tumulus* nearer than 50 or 100 yards. In front of the outer breastworks, not far from the same spot, I saw two *tumuli* where some six or eight Confederate dead had been covered up on the side of a hill. Here several of the skulls and feet of most of the bodies had been uncovered by the action of the elements, and were lying around upon the ground already bleached perfectly white, and of course rapidly crumbling to decay. The condition of these tumuli, I am told by gentlemen residing in the vicinity who have examined every part of the field, is a fair specimen of all the rest. In one place (as I was informed by Captain Mask, of this town, who, with Colonel Polk, rode over the field with me), the bodies of two or three Confederates were placed by the side of a log (to save labour, I suppose), and a little dirt thrown upon them. The dirt had all washed away, and there the skeletons lie, wholly exposed and uncared for, "like the beasts that perish."

The Cotton Crop.—The *Mobile Nationalist* says :—In view of the general anxiety to procure estimates of the probable cotton crop of 1866, some of the principal Southern journals have collected statistics of the expected yield, which we give in the following:—The Columbus *Sun* estimates that the crop will yield from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bales. The New Orleans *Times* thinks it will be 1,500,000 bales. De Bow's *Review*, the editor of which has recently made an extensive tour through the United States, also calculates the crop at 1,500,000 bales. The chief cotton factors in New Orleans estimate it at from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales. On the other hand, various letters received by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Southern planters announce that the crop will barely reach 1,000,000 bales. The way that De Bow and others arrive at their conclusion is—first, they calculate that at least one-fourth of the help has disappeared; second, that a part of the remainder will not be so effective as formerly; third, that one-quarter less land is being planted than usual; fourth, that a great deal of the fencing, machinery, stock, &c., has been destroyed or deteriorated; and, adding all these items together, deduct a proportionate amount from an average crop. But do these astute gentlemen not know that if three-fourths as much machinery, &c., would be needed, as only three-fourths as much land can be cultivated; but that each man will raise as much as formerly, and the result will be three-fourths of a crop? Now what are the facts? We have talked with a great many men, especially planters, from every portion of the cotton region, and the following are our conclusions:—1. There may be one-third less coloured people on the plantations than before the war, but there are enough more white people working, and so much less land (proportionally) planted in corn, sugar, rice, &c., than there are in the cotton-fields, certainly not less than three-quarters the force there was in 1860. 2. That while there is certainly much less land planted than formerly, it is mostly sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c., that have been neglected, and that at least three-fourths as much land is planted in cotton as before the war. 3. That while in some few cases the freedmen are not doing well, they are generally doing more and better work than when they were held as slaves. 4. We cannot tell how much stock, &c., has been destroyed, but every planter we have seen is satisfied that he has enough, or will be able to procure it, to cultivate and save his own. 5. The land has had a rest from cotton for several years, and, consequently, every agriculturist knows that it must be in condition to produce an increased crop per acre. 6. We have known many planters to give dismal accounts from distant States and districts—which they had not seen; but we have yet to see one who does not report matters as progressing much more favourably in his own neighbourhood than he had believed possible. 7. Having been raised in Georgia, we are as well acquainted with the negro as most of his traducers, and we feel confident, from our knowledge of his character, and from the testimony and experience of others, that the freedmen will work faithfully to the end of the season, disappointing the croakers as much thereby as they have already by going so generally to work. 8. The cotton raising capacity of the South had been regularly increasing before the war, until the crop came to exceed 5,000,000 bales, and, with labour, stock, and machinery enough, would exceed that amount now. From the foregoing premises we cannot see how it will be possible for the forthcoming crop to fall below 3,000,000 bales, and should not be surprised if it reached 4,000,000. We have come to these conclusions with regret, for we believe that no greater calamity could befall the South than 3,000,000 bales crop of cotton, carrying the price down, as it will be sure to do, below the actual cost, at present high prices, of raising it.

MEXICO.

New York, May 22.—The details of an engagement between the Liberals under Corona, and the Imperial garrison at Mazatlan, show that the Liberals gained a brilliant victory, and that Corona is now master of the position, having attacked and routed another co-operating expedition.

Ortega, the opponent of Juarez, proposes to enter Mexico from California.

A letter has been received from General Diego Alvarez, at La Providencia, near Acapulco, conveying intelligence of several movements by the opposing Liberal and Imperial forces in Southern Mexico. The Imperial forces, which had been watching the Liberals under General Porfiero Dias, having invaded the State of Guerrero, General Dias flanked him, and marching straight on the city of Oaxaca, laid siege to it with a force of 2000 men. The Imperialists advanced into Guerrero as far as Ometepec, and then rushed back in all haste to endeavour to raise the siege of Oaxaca. General Dias is highly popular with all classes of Mexicans, and a native of Oaxaca. As the whole native population of the city was warmly in his favour it was believed that he would capture Oaxaca before it could be relieved by the Imperialists. Oaxaca is about equi-distant from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and its capture would be a severe blow to Imperialism in Southern Mexico.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco, our dates are to June 4th. The *Alta-California* of that date says :—

The Fenians.—A telegraphic rumour was afloat last evening that the Fenians had invaded Canada, captured Fort Erie, south of Grand Island. Fort Erie is situated on Lake Erie, near Buffalo Bar, on the Niagara River, and holds a position in the history of the war of 1812-15. It is said that some sixty of the invading force were killed, and that fighting was still progressing. We have no dispatches to confirm this report.

Rainfall.—The *Weekly Bulletin* of 2nd June says:—In an article which appeared in the *Bulletin* of May 26th, we made some remarks of the quantity of rain which fell in the corresponding months of the last eleven years, and supported our statement by a table furnished by Mr. Tennent. Our reporter was mistaken in treating the table as a complete record of the rainfall, as it was only an extract, intended to show that in eleven years out of twelve, heavy showers might be expected at a particular period of the month. Annexed, we insert a letter from Mr. Tennent on this subject, from which it will be seen that heavy as the rain was last Friday, for the season, the amount was exceeded on May 2nd, 1859, when the gauge registered 17·100ths. The mean rainfall for the month of May, from 1855 to 1866 inclusive, is 1 21·00ths, and through this year, it has already exceeded the average by nearly 24·100ths; the record is by no means the highest known, for it was surpassed in 1855, in 1859, and by as much as 1 40·100ths, making the quantity nearly double in May, 1860.

Destructive Fire. — Twenty Buildings Destroyed.—Twenty Thousand Dollars Loss.—The *Alta*, of 3rd June, reports:—Shortly before 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the two-story frame house occupied by Thomas Burns, teamster, as a boarding-house and stable, a little north of Pacific on Sansome street, and in an incredibly short period of time all the structures on the 50-vara lot, belonging to Charles Wolcott Brooks, were in flames. The firemen worked manfully, but the buildings were all old frames, dry as tinder, and, with a fair breeze to fan the flames, it was a long task to get the devouring element under control. The neighbourhood was mainly occupied by families in limited circumstances and second-class shops of various kinds, and nearly all the tenants lost everything they had, or nearly everything. The total losses by this disastrous fire will not fall short of 20,000 dollars, and may reach 25,000 dollars.

Serious Cutting Affray on Shipboard.—About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 2nd June, officers Gordon and Nolan, of the Harbour Police, noticed the signal for assistance flying on the ship Seminole, which lay in the stream, about sailing for New York. On their arrival on board they found the first mate, Mr. Bush, badly cut in the back of the head, but not dangerously injured; the second mate, Mr. Nichols, very dangerously stabbed in the abdomen; and the third mate, Mr. Gardner, quite seriously, but not fatally stabbed; while two sailors, C. J. Peterson and James Bell, *alias* Scotty, who are charged with doing the cutting, were badly bruised and cut about the head, and on the hands, by being beaten with clubs, or belaying pins and hatchets. The wounded men were taken on board the U. S. war steamer Saranac, which lay near by, through the kindness of Acting Master Williams. Their wounds were dressed by Surgeon Mack, and the second and third mates, who were most severely injured, were sent to the Marine Hospital. The second mate, it is feared, is fatally injured. The sailors, Peterson and Bell, were arrested, and taken to the Calaboose, but no charge was preferred against them, as the result of the wounds given could not be known for a day or two. The officers report the affair as one of mutiny, without a single extenuating circumstance. On the other hand, the sailor Peterson claims that he was forced into the difficulty, and only struck in self-defence. He came here as a sailor, a few days since, on the Premier, and Bell on the Prima Donna. Bell came on board on Friday, and Peterson on Saturday morning, having shipped for New York, Peterson says that he was hazed all day by the second mate, and struck, about noon, by the second and third mates, when he was fixing his things in his trunk in the forecastle. He was on deck forward when the final difficulty commenced, and says that the second mate came to him and told him to go down on his face on the deck, or he would kill him. He refused to go down to be beaten, and Nichols advanced toward him with an iron pin, at which he drew a knife and told him to drop it, which he did. Peterson says he then turned to go to his duty, when Nichols sprang after him and dealt him a stunning blow with the pin, which he had caught up again, felling him to the deck. He says he was so stunned by this blow that he only recollects dimly what took place afterwards. He says he drew his knife with an idea of defending himself, and does not remember who he hit or how he did it. Bell says that he saw one of the parties give Peterson a slash with a hatchet in the back of the head, and ran to his relief, thinking that murder was being committed.

The Storm.—Damage to Crops.—The Stockton *Independent* of May 28th says:—The rain which fell on Friday night, Saturday, and yesterday, must undoubtedly have done great injury to the hay and grain crops. We are told that hundreds of acres of wheat, which was standing on Saturday morning, was lying as close on the ground on the afternoon of the same day as if pressed down by a roller. A farmer on the Calaveras informs us that he had 100 acres of wheat, from which he expected to realise not less than forty bushels to the acre; but now he despairs of being able to realise twenty to the acre. The grain which is the farthest advanced has, of course, suffered the greatest amount of damage. Late crops have unquestionably been greatly benefited; but as the matter stands, it is unfortunate that by far the smallest portion of the grain crop is late this season. Such a rain was never before known at this season of the year. The loose hay on the fields is as thoroughly wet as if every single straw had been submerged in water; and, judging from the appearance of the clouds at the time we write, the prospect of it drying soon is not encouraging.

THE SACK OF HERMOSILLO—HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

The *Alta California* translates as follows from the Guaymas correspondent of the *Courrier de San Francisco*:—

"Guaymas, May 12th, 1866.

"My last letter communicated to you my fears that the bands of Pesquiera were again about to ravage the north of this State, and those fears are only too well founded.

"On the 3rd instant, Hermosillo was attacked by Pesquiera, Martinez, and Cachera, who had collected 1400 or 1500 men, and promised them that they might sack the town if they would take it. The place was defended by a hundred Mexican Imperialists, under Jose Maria Almada, and a company of 39 foreigners, mostly Frenchmen. The defence was heroic, and after all the foreign company, save four or five, had been killed, on the morning of the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, the brigands entered the city and massacred everybody found in the streets, and many of those who had retired to their homes—Mexicans and foreigners, men, women, and children. They broke into all the large stores, and pillaged and destroyed the goods. Many of the banditti were under the influence of mescal when they entered the town, and when they plundered the stores they helped themselves to wines and liquors, and champagne mixed with the blood which ran in the gutters, while the drunken shouts of the murderers and the cries of their victims filled the air. A witness of the carnage, who escaped, and has arrived here, gives details which the pen refuses to record. One of our unfortunate compatriots, M. Monie, who kept an hotel, was slain in his yard, after seeing his son wounded by ten balls, and then cut down with hatchets. M. Gonzalez, a respectable old man, and head of a wealthy house, was also assassinated, and many others who had never borne arms suffered the same fate. After having plundered the stores, the brigands searched for money, broke open desks and drawers, and took all the cash they could find.

"Hermosillo being thirty-eight leagues from Guaymas, and twenty-two from Ures, Pesquiera and his friends supposed themselves secure for several days; but after they had held possession of the town four hours and a half, they were attacked by Colonel Tanori, who had started from Ures, with 400 Indians, to relieve the garrison of Hermosillo. The battle was short but bloody, and every bayonet under Tanori's command drank blood. General Lanberg, who accompanied Tanori, was magnificent, it is said, in his coolness and audacity; at the head of ten men he took a cannon with which Pesquiera might have done much execution. * * * It is said that 400 of the Chinacos were slain in Hermosillo. Lanberg and Tanori remain in possession of the city, which has been declared in a state of siege. All the men are under arms."

Other letters say that the conduct of Pesquiera's men was barbarous in the extreme, and that they committed all the horrible excesses customary in the sack of towns in the middle ages.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

We quote, from the Panama *Star and Herald*, some further particulars of the attack made by the Spanish fleet on Callao:—

The United States flagship Vanderbilt and monitor Monadnock arrived in the harbour of Panama on the evening of the 12th of May, having sailed from Callao on the 3rd.

By those vessels we have news of the result of the bombardment.

The 1st of May, the day the attack was expected, proved unfavourable, the weather being hazy, with patches of thick fog, which frequently shut out the view of objects at a distance less than that on which the vessels were expected to engage the batteries. The day following, May 2nd, was hazy, but without fog or anything to prevent the promised bombardment. The Spanish fleet had been preparing for the fight; topmast and lower yards were sent down, and, in fact, everything aloft that could be shot away, and that might create injury or confusion by falling on deck, was removed, leaving only the hulls, lower masts, and rigging, as a mark for the enemy.

About 11 o'clock, a.m., a signal was made from the Numancia (flag ship) to get underway, which was soon after done, and some time was taken in arranging the lines of attack, which were in two columns, three ships being in the one to engage the batteries north of Callao, and three, those west of the city; the Vencedora taking position between the two lines, in order to render assistance in the event of any of the ships being disabled by the enemy's fire. The ships of the northern line fought the batteries heading to the southward and westward, or with their port broadsides; while the others headed to the eastward and northward, and used their starboard broadsides. The Numancia, Commodore Nunez, took the post of honour, and headed the line to the southward, which engaged the most formidable works, viz., batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; battery No. 1 faced the bay of Buenavista, and Nos. 6, 8, and 9 were those opposed to the three frigates on the north line. About noon the action commenced by a shot from No. 2 battery, the one most to the westward of the city, which was at once replied to by the Numancia, and in five minutes afterwards the whole line was engaged, both north and south. At first the fire from the batteries was bad, but it soon began to improve as the gunners got the range, and in less than half an hour the Villa de Madrid set her fore and aft sails and stood out, evidently disabled in her machinery or boilers, for the steam was pouring out of her ports, and she was unable to use her propellers. She was taken in tow by the Vencedora, and removed beyond the range of the batteries, and did not again go into action. Not long after, the Berenguela stood out, and as she passed close to the neutral vessels it was observed that a heavy shell had entered her port side, near the water line, and exploding as it passed out at the starboard side, had torn a hole which was partly under water. The ship was being careened, and men were over the side endeavouring to place canvas over the hole. She had evidently taken in much water. She had settled very much by the stern, and after coming to an anchor, her pumps not only were used, but men were employed baling out the water with buckets. She did not go into action again. The Almansa, the only ship left of the northern column, now had to bear the entire brunt of the fire of all the northern batteries. The Blanca and Resolucion, of the other column, both came out to repair damages, which being done, they took their old places and continued in them until the engagement ceased.

After an immense expenditure of shot and shell, and after hours of incessant firing, it became evident to the Spanish Commodore that he had found more than he had bargained for, and that driving the Peruvians out of their works was a hopeless job. True, battery No. 3, with two 300-pounder Armstrong guns, was blown up, and the guns disabled; and in battery No. 6 a 450-pounder Blakeley had been dismounted, but the other works were uninjured, and their fire rather increased in weight and accuracy than diminished—hence, at about half-past 4, he ceased firing, and stood out, the Peruvians peppering away at the ships until they were out of range, the monitor Victoria firing the last gun.

The only ship seriously damaged was the Berenguela; the Villa de Madrid had her steam-pipe cut by a shot that killed eighteen men and wounded twenty-one. This was afterwards repaired. All the vessels were hit frequently, the Blanca receiving forty-two shots in her hull; the Almansa quite as many. Eight shot holes were seen in the side of the Villa de Madrid, and she was under fire only half an hour. The Numancia received an 8-inch rifle shot near her water line, which passed through her iron plates, and partly through the wood backing. As she fought the heavy guns of the fortifications, so as to receive their shot at an angle, they glanced off her sides without penetrating. The Vencedora only used her battery at intervals, and received no damage.

In regard to the killed and wounded, no reliable information can be had; the surgeons of the United States vessels, who tendered their services to both Spaniards and Peruvians, after the fight was over, could not ascertain the number of casualties. Those wounded in the fortifications were at once sent to the hospitals at Bellavista, and if their friends resided in Lima they were sent there to be cared for. The Spaniards would give no information as to the loss they had sustained, but from the appearance of the hulls of the vessels, it is the opinion that it has been heavier than that suffered by the Peruvians. The latter are supposed to have had sixty killed, and nearly two hundred wounded. Senor Galvez, the Peruvian Minister of War, was in battery No. 3 when the explosion took place, and was blown to pieces. This is the only person of note that we hear of as being killed on the part of the Peruvians. Admiral Nunez was severely injured, having received no less than eight wounds and contusions. He was on the bridge of the Numancia till the casualty occurred and fought his ships with a gallantry and determination that might have produced different results had he not been carried below early in the fight.

As regards the fortifications and town of Callao they suffered but little. As soon as the fight was over, the Peruvians took a short respite and something to eat, and then went to work repairing damages, which were all completed by midnight, and everything was in readiness to commence again the next morning, should the attack have been renewed. At first they were uncertain as to what would be the result, but having proved to the satisfaction of all their ability to keep the Spanish ships at a distance and beat them off, they were far stronger on the second day than when the fight first commenced. It may be well here to say that the Peruvian ironclads Loa and Victoria, together with three small wooden gunboats, names unknown, took an active part in the fight, and did very good service, especially the two former—the three eight-inch guns with which they were mounted, telling well against the wooden side of the Spanish ships.

When the Vanderbilt sailed from Callao, it was reported that the attempt would be again made by the Spanish squadron, but those on board the United States ships who are good judges seem to think that it is impossible for them to do so. Indeed, it is thought that they have not ammunition enough to make another attempt, and it is very certain that in the way of shell they are deficient, for in the action solid shot was the principal projectile used against the Peruvians. Had they possessed shell, the effect might have been very different.

It is hard to surmise what the future intentions of the Spaniards are. The squadron has been badly defeated, and in a great measure used up. They have no point to fall back upon, no base of operation; and, with their distance from home, it may, and possibly will, be determined upon to give up the contest and quit the coast. This is surmise only, however, for the next mail may bring different news; but one thing is certain, the victory was for the Peruvians, and a glorious one for them, for not only uncertain what the result would be, but the majority of those not interested thought that, notwithstanding their heavy guns, they would be unable to bear the fire of the broadsides of the heavy Spanish frigates, especially so as their guns were *en barbette*, and the gunners exposed to the shower of shot that was rained upon them hour after hour with scarcely any cessation.

The fight is described as a most interesting sight, there being just wind enough to carry off the smoke, so that the line of works and the two columns of ships could be distinctly seen, and their operations minutely watched.

Miraculous Preservation.—Mr. William Barron, in the employ of Mr. Hobbs, poundkeeper, Tungkillo, has forwarded to the *South Australian Register* some particulars respecting the discovery of Mrs. Samuel Patten, of Mount Torrens, who was lately referred to by our Woodside correspondent as having strayed away from her home on June 25th, while labouring under insanity. After mentioning that a search had been made for her, both by the police and the residents around without success, he states that while he was on his way to Church at Mount Pleasant, on Sunday, July 15th, accompanied by his son, his attention was directed to a dilapidated building, on the property of Mr. J. Burton, by hearing a low moaning. Proceeding to the building, which is close to the district road, he found Mrs. Patten in a most deplorable condition. The only clothes on her were a print dress, a petticoat, a cape, a hat, and a pair of old boots, and she was lying on the cold stones, with a stone for her pillow. She recognised Mr. Barron, and, on his asking her how she had subsisted, stated most positively that for twenty days she had eaten nothing but sorrel and roots; that she had slept part of the time in a hollow tree, and had remained in the section in which she then was during the entire time that she had been missing. She was very much emaciated, and eagerly ate the bread that was given her, and afterwards consented to be taken to Mr. Burton's house, where every kindness was shown her until she was removed home the same day. Mr. Barron adds, that the reason why the poor woman did not return home seemed to have been a notion she had got hold of that she had killed Mr. and Mrs. Harris and a child. She says that she saw several people while she was out but that they all avoided her.

Foxes and Game.—A remarkable accumulation of game and other animals was discovered a few days ago by the shepherd of Corriemucklock, near the top of the Sma' Glen, Perthshire, in a recess of the rock, which apparently had been recently frequented by foxes. The hole or den contained upwards of 100 head of grouse, thirty-five mountain hares, some partridges, four lambs, a young kid, &c. The large store of game and lambs appeared perfectly fresh, and had only been lately captured. The district in which the discovery was made has for some time past been completely overrun by foxes, and the ravages they have committed among both sheep flocks and game are beyond calculation. The proprietors and farmers have commenced on an extensive scale to exterminate the vermin, if possible, and a large number of both old and young foxes have been killed.—*Scotsman.*

Butler "Bottled" Again.—Several months ago it was stated that the New Orleans banking firm of Smith and Co. brought an action against General Butler (known as the "beast") to recover 50,000 dollars, which he had taken possession of and converted to his own use at the time he was made dictator of New Orleans in 1862. Every legal expedient was resorted to by Butler to delay the case, but it was set down for trial last month in New York, and great interest was manifested in the disclosures which it was expected would be made. "But," says the *New York Daily News*, "the Press and the public were destined to be disappointed. Butler failed to meet the issue, and on the 20th ultimo came forward, through his counsel, and paid the whole amount of the claim, with interest thereon from the time of seizure, together with sheriff's fees, costs, and disbursements, the whole amounting in the aggregate to 180,000 dollars. Thus Butler was a second time bottled.

Make a Note of this.—It is not what we earn, but what we save, makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember and reflect upon, that makes us learned.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 26.

Bonite, French transport, Captain Hardie, from New Caledonia 7th instant.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Maier, from Clyde River. Passengers—Miss Hughes, Messrs. Manning and son, Blithe, Gordon, Jorricks, and 25 in the steerage. I. S N. Co., agents.

Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Morton, Master Morton, Mrs. Fountain, Master Fountain, Rev. Mr. Voller, Miss Raff, Messrs. Watson, Ryan, Hope, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Cunningham 7 children and servant, Miss Ferner, Mr. Bradley, and 19 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.

W. B. Scranton, American schooner, 407 tons, Captain Cathcart, from San Francisco 4th June. Passengers—Mr. Nicholson. Nicholson, agent.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 24th instant. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Comerang (s.), Captain Tranent, from Moruya and Ulladulla 25th instant. Passengers—Miss Popham, Mr. Goodshot, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), Captain Muir, from Grafton 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Auly, Miss Penn, Mr. Shoart, and 1 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—July 26.

Filomena, for Valparaiso.
Yarra, for Melbourne.
Union, for San Francisco.
Glengairn, for Callao.
Elizabeth, for Otago.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 27.

Peerless, for Callao; Lady Octavia, for Calcutta; Eagle (s.), for Maryborough; Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—July 26.

Lady Octavia, ship, 1202 tons, Captain Welsh, for Calcutta. Passengers—Mrs. Welsh, Master Welsh.

Telegraph (s.), 367 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Frazer and servant, Messrs. Monnich, Frazer, Allport, Biscoe, Campbell, M'Lean, Barber, West, M'Lennon, Millar, Anderson, Wright, Tamlyn, Ruckstone, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 26.

Spray, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet logs, 9000 shingles, 1000 palings, 28,000 laths, 4 hides, 1 cask honey; Lillian, from Manning River, with 15,000 feet timber, 26 bags corn, 1 coop fowls, 2 boxes eggs, 4 sides bacon, 1 keg butter; Chippewa, from Port Stephens, with 700 bushels maize, 5000 trenails, 1000 feet cedar, 1 coop fowls, 1 case eggs; Raven, Eagle, from Wollongong, with 300 tons coal; Hannah Broomfield, Elizabeth, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 234 bales hay, 66 bags maize, 7 bags potatoes, 4 casks lard, 12 bundles brooms, 32 bags bacon, 61 cases fruit, 8 hides, 3 bags lucerne seed, 20 bags oysters, 180 sheep, 2 calves, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 26.

Spray, for Brisbane Water; Jeannet, for Kiama and Shoalhaven; Eagle, for Wollongong; Lillian, for Manning River; Don Juan, H.M. Warfield, Raven, Jane, Hannah Broomfield, for Newcastle; Chippewa, for Port Stephens; Terrara, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—July 26.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 50 tierces beef, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 12 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 125 bags oats, R. J. Hardy; 100 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

Nieuwe Waterweg, from Rotterdam: 374 iron rails, Commissioner of Railways; 1 case merchandise, F. A. Jenssen; 1 box books, H. Hauslah; 1 case merchandise, Parrot, Brothers; 10 cases furniture, J. L. Montefiore; 19,770 cases geneva, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case merchandise, W. Saber; 1 case bags, 50 tons iron, 140 cases wine, 1050 cases geneva, Order.

City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town: 135 bags carrots, 26 baskets fruit, C. Field; 47,000 shingles, 12,200 palings, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 120 baskets fruit, 30 bags carrots, P. James; 1 case, H. R. Reid; 1 case leather, J. Clinch; 2 cases leather, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 7 barrels 3 kilderkins ale, H.M.S. Curaçoa; 2 kegs ale, J. Clinch; 100 cases jam, W. H. Holmes; 100 baskets fruit, T. Lawless; 210 baskets, 20 half-baskets fruit, 47 bags onions, 144 cases, 19 kegs jam, J. Pope; 24 bags onions, 160 baskets fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package fish, 7 bags potatoes, J. Scolos; 9 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 60 bags oats, 2 baskets fruit, Brown and Son; 266 baskets fruit, 47 bags onions, T. Lawless; 50 baskets fruit, W. H. Holmes; 2 bags peas, Cobb and Co.; 60 baskets fruit, J. Omant; 2 bundles trees, J. Graham; 242 cases brandy, 126 bags potatoes, 152 baskets fruit, 26 bags onions, 2 bundles nets, 1 case leather, 60 bags carrots, 4 sacks seeds, 50 cases jam, Order.

W. B. Scranton, from San Francisco: 308,000 feet lumber, Nicholson; 1 ton quicksilver, Cathcart.

EXPORTS.—July 26.

Lady Octavia, for Calcutta: 1000 tons coal, Wallsend Coal Company; 17 cases old tom, 25 cases brandy, 15 cases sherry, 50 cases port, Captain Welsh.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Port Cooper.—By the Wild Wave, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Calcutta.—By the Lady Octavia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Queensland (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

OVERLAND MAIL, VIA TORRES STRAITS, PER HERO (S.).

The usual mails for India, Europe, &c., will be made up at the General Post Office and forwarded by a steamer leaving Sydney in time to enable the mails to be transhipped to the steamer Hero, which leaves Gladstone for Batavia on the 8th of August next, at 3 p.m.

Direct mails will be made up for the following places:—Port Denison, Somerset, Coepang, Batavia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Manila, Hongkong, Aden, Mauritius, Reunion, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles travelling Post-office, Marseilles to Lyons, Austrian Post-office, Alexandria, United Kingdom via Marseilles, and ditto via Southampton.

The rates of postage on letters, books, and newspapers forwarded by this opportunity will be the same as those by the steamers of the P. and O. Company.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, July 26.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, July 26: Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; Sir William Wallace, ship, 968 tons, Captain Taylor, for London; Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Smith, for Hokitika.

The Florence Irving (s.), left Brisbane at 6.40 a.m. on the 24th instant, rounded Point Look-out at 9.45 a.m., passed Cape Byron at 5 35 p.m., North Solitary at 1.30 a.m. on the 25th, Smoky Cape at 8 a.m., Seal Rocks, at 5 30 p.m., entered Sydney Heads 4.20 a.m. on the 26th, and arrived alongside the wharf at 5 a.m.; had moderate W. and S.W. winds and fine clear weather throughout the passage. Passed the Yarra Yarra (s.), in the South Channel, on the 24th instant; the City of Brisbane (s.), off Tacking Point, at 11 30 a.m. on the 25th, and the Boomerang (s.), off Crowdy Head, at 2 p.m. same day.

The Golden Sunset, for Melbourne, and Coya, for Sydney, were loading at San Francisco on the 4th June.

The ship which was signalled twenty miles to the southward of the Heads at sundown on Wednesday passed the port yesterday morning. The barques Atlantic, from Melbourne, and the Prowning Beauty, both bound for Newcastle, also passed the port yesterday.

The following is the cargo of the Kembla (s.):—30 bales bark, 20 bags oysters, 50 hides, 14 bundles sheepskins, 17 bales leather, and sundries.

The W. B. Scranton left San Francisco on the 4th June, and on the 4th instant was only 600 miles from Sydney Heads, but heavy gales have prevented her making the port. We are indebted to Captain Cathcart for full files to the date of sailing.

The vessel signalled on Wednesday afternoon off Cape Otway is the Har...w, Captain Phillips, from the Downs 6th May, for Sydney.

The French tr...sport Bonite, which arrived yesterday from New Caledonia, had a ...uccession of very heavy gales throughout the passage.

The City of Hobart (s.), left ...obart Town at 4 p.m. on the 23rd instant, entered Sydney Heads at 9 ... m. on the 26th, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf at 9.45 ... m. Had light southerly and westerly winds during the passage. P... ...sed a barque bound south, supposed to be the Offley, on the 25th ins... ...tant.

The cargo of the Comerang (s.) consists of 800 bags maize, 400 bags potatoes, 85 bags oysters, 160 hides, 20 bundles sheepskins, 80 kegs butter, 20 boxes eggs, 70 bales bacon, 6 bales leather, 20 pigs and sundries.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.) crossed the bar at 3 p.m. 24th instant; schooner Eabby crossed same ... bar at 3 p.m. 24th ... bourne; passed the City ... ...ne, bound for Melbourne ... Victoria ... ...risbane (s.) and the schooner ... ...es southward of Smoky Cape, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th, the Boomerang (s.) at 6 p.m. the same day, and the Grafton (s.), at 10 a.m., 26th instant, south of Port Stephens. Rounded North Head at 9.45 p.m. Experienced light S.W. winds, with heavy swell from southward, as far as Seal Rocks; from thence to Sydney strong west winds and smooth water. Cargo: 1300 bags maize, 14 bales cotton, 116 hides, 1 bundle sheepskins, 1 bundle kangaroo skins, 7 barrels pork, 3 bundles bacon, 2 casks tallow, 1 horse, 3 pigs, 6 coops fowls, 12 cases eggs, 4 bags arrowroot, 5 bundles 4 cases sundries.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on the 24th instant, at 9 15 a.m.; crossed the bar on the 25th, at 6.45 a.m.; arrived in Sydney on the 26th, at 4.30 p.m. Experienced fresh westerly winds, with fine weather throughout the passage. She brings up 1300 bags of maize, 10 bags potatoes, 14 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 6 kegs butter, 79 fat bullocks, 120 oz. gold, and sundries. The brig Drover was lying at Clarence Heads, ready for sea. On the 25th, at 4 p.m., passed the Florence Irving (s.) ten miles north of Smoky Cape; same day, at 8 p.m., passed the Boomerang (s.) ten miles north of Port Macquarie; on the 26th, at 9.30 a.m., passed Ballina (s.) crossing Newcastle bight.

The Lady Young.—The repairing of the damage done to this boat by the late collision is being rapidly proceeded with. The boiler has been put to rights, the damaged iron plates of the hull are in the course of being replaced by new ones, and the sponson already assumes a form of something like its previous shape. The work is being executed by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., under the superintendence of Mr. John Sinclair. It is creditable to Brisbane that such work can be done in so short a time by the Brisbane workmen, and we believe that when finished it will both in quality of workmanship and cheapness bear comparison with what could have been done in Sydney.—*Queensland Guardian, July 24.*

The New Cutting in the Fitzroy River.—The Balclutha steamer, which left here on Wednesday morning, passed successfully through the new cutting at the Flats at 10.30 that morning. She was drawing about ten feet, and notwithstanding that the tide was not within one hour of its top, she proceeded without touching. If this channel should prove a success, vessels of heavy draught will be enabled to remain alongside of the wharf, on the day of departure, fully two hours longer than has hitherto been the case.—*Northern Argus,* July 14.

The following notice of disturbances on board the British ship Monarch is from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of April 24:—"The Monarch, Captain C. J. Macey, which arrived in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 11th April, on her voyage from London to New Zealand, with a large number of passengers, has been the theatre of continued troubles almost since her departure from England. Having commenced to leak a little freely during her voyage, the crew, incited, it is said, by the second officer of the vessel, showed a mutinous disposition, and demanded to be brought back to England, which the captain declined, thinking the quantity of water made too small to warrant the abandonment of the voyage. After proceeding for several days the Stromboli was met, and on appealing to the commander he concurred in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for giving up the voyage, but recommended their putting into Rio to obtain a second pump. The vessel was accordingly directed to Rio, but when approaching it contrary winds prevailed so steadily that, after beating up for several days, the captain determined to cease trying to make this harbour, and declared he would continue on to New Zealand. This announcement provoked a general explosion among the crew, and they tumultuously and with loud threats refused to work or pump the vessel, so that the captain was forced to come to Rio. Here the disturbances continued, the ship being almost nightly the scene of riot, the seamen and second mate wishing to be released from their engagement, for the purpose, it is believed, of entering the Peruvian ironclads, which, being short manned, are bidding high for men. So high did the disturbance arise that one night an armed party had to be sent from the Megæra to quell it. Troubles, quarrels, and jealousies were also rife among the passengers, and altogether the life on board has not been of an Elysian character. A survey was made of the vessel, and she is to be lightened forward for the purpose of examining her forefoot and of stopping the leak. A court of inquiry will be held to inquire into the behaviour of the crew."—*Times,* May 22.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Annie and Jane, barque, 282 tons, Slater, from Melbourne.
July 25.—Lady Emma, brig, 128 tons, M'Eachern, from Launceston.
July 25.—Saint Magnus, barque, 289 tons, Walsh, from Adelaide.
July 25.—William Ackers, barque, 299 tons, Sayers, from Geelong.
July 26.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Veno, schooner, for Batavia, with original cargo from Sydney.
July 25.—Juno, barque, Mitchell, for Auckland, N.Z., with 450 tons coal.
July 25.—Sea Bird, schooner, Harrison, for Melbourne, with 470 tons coal.
July 25.—Hebe, brig, Dill, for Auckland, N.Z., with 276 tons coal.
July 25.—Maggie, brig, Couter, for Port Napier, N.Z., with 300 tons coal.
July 26.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 25.—Kellermont, from Sydney.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

July 22.—Saxonia (s.), from Port Denison and Cleveland Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

May 26.—Keying, from Newcastle.

The Keying, from Newcastle, put into Tahiti for water, lay in port thirty-two days, discharged part of the cargo during the passage; had light winds and calms.—*San Francisco Bulletin,* June 2.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 25.

180 cases drapery, 9 cases hats, 77 cases blacking, Young, Lark, and Bennett
40 bundles wire, J. and W. M'Arthur
2 cases books, W. R. Piddington
659 bags wheat, J. Alger
1 case wine, C. Rolleston
8 cases books, 17 packages merchandise, J. Kohn and Co.
2 cases books, E. and W. Paul
11 cases kerosene, Stanford and Co.
73 packages groceries, Metcalfe and Foss
100 hogsheads rum, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
2 cases haberdashery, 6 cases woollens, J. B. Tickle
99 hogsheads beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
12 cases drapery, L. and E. Horderns
161 packages drapery, &c., Prince, Ogg, and Co.
19 hogsheads brandy, 10 quarter-casks rum, 8 bales canvas, 297 cases oilstores, 12 hogsheads hollowware, 500 cases beer, 82 packages dried fruit, 1 case perfumery, 6 hogsheads 27 barrels sugar, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
3 cases drapery, Alcock, Brothers
4 bales canvas, W. H. Eldred
509 bags flour, 635 bags wheat, Franck, Brothers, and Co.
4 bales paper, 1 case stationery, W. Moffitt
70 boxes tin, W. S. Friend and Co.
21 packages hardware, 36 cases galvanized iron, 152 wheels, E. C. Weekes and Co.
51 packages drapery, Morey and Price
1 quarter-cask wine, S. Bennett and Co.
6 cases calico, 6 cases drapery, 54 cases clothing, 200 tons sugar, J. Powell
3 cases woollens, 5 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.
10 hogsheads brandy, J. Jones
1 case cigars, 1 case books, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
27 casks oil, 1 case clothing, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
5000 feet pine, F. Miller
9 baskets scythe stones, 2 casks ironmongery, 1 box glass, Saunders and Co.
20 hogsheads rum, J. Binny and Co.
5 quarter-casks wine, R. B. Reid
10 cases saddlery, J. G. Raphael
48 packages paints, oils, &c., J. Murphy and Son
1 case hardware, F. Lassetter
1 case papier mache, 1 cask mugs, 2 packages ornaments, 16 packages china and earthenware, J. G. Cohen
41 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
2 cases pianos, W. King
5 cases candles, 20 cases sardines, Giffard and Bros
129 cases groceries, T. J. Stutchbury
25 hogsheads ale, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
50 cases brandy, 10 hogsheads spirit, H. M'Crea
1 mangle, Dr. Steel
105 packages groceries, Love and Son
10 bales bags, J. Lowther
7 cases books, J. J. Moore
2 cases books, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
75 packages paints, oils, &c., W. M. Martyn
5 cases drapery, 20 barrels currants, 25 bundles raisins, 20 cases chicory, 85 packages provisions, G. Griffiths
70 quarter-casks brandy, 30 hogsheads rum, 30 quarter-casks sherry, 40 quarter-casks port, D. Cohen and Co.
140 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
2 cases stationery, Sherriff and Downing
289 packages paint, lead pipe, &c., Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Palm Tree, from Liverpool; Albion (s.), from Otago; Ann and Maria, from Newcastle.
July 26.—Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Dublin, for Newcastle; St. Louis, for Galle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Adelaide.
July 26.—Mary Hicks, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 26.—9 a.m.

Melbourne ...	N., light. Fine, heavy rain in night. Bar. 29·836. Ther. 45·
Queenscliff ...	N.W., moderate. Cloudy, showery. Bar. 29·82. Ther. 52·
Cape Schanck.	N.W., moderate. Overcast, raining. Bar. 29·48. Ther. 58·
Cape Otway ...	N.W., moderate. Fine. Bar. 29·495. Ther. 49·
Portland ...	N.N.E. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 29·681. Ther. 52·
Adelaide ...	W. by N. Stormy. Bar. 29·790. Ther. 45·
Brisbane ...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·034. Ther. 52·4.
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine.
Grafton ...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 30·00. Ther. 45·
Armidale ...	W. Fine, sharp frost. Bar. 26·740. Ther. 41·
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·936. Ther. 52·
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine.
Morpeth ...	N.W. Fine.
Windsor ...	W. Fine.
South Head ...	N.W. Fine.
Sydney ...	N.W. Fine, clear. Bar. 29·141.
Wollongong ...	W., light. Fine.
Kiama ...	W., light. Fine.
Braidwood ...	S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Araluen ...	S.E. Fine, dull.
Queanbeyan ...	N.W. Dull, cloudy.
Cooma ...	W. Cold.
Goulburn ...	W.N.W. Dull, cold. Bar. 27·718. Ther. 47·9.
Yass ...	N. Raining.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut ...	W. Showery.
Kiandra ...	N.W. Snowing heavily. Bar. 25·300. Ther. 33·
Albury ...	N.W. Raining. Bar. 29·323. Ther. 37·4.
Penrith ...	Calm. Frosty.
Bathurst ...	W. Showery. Bar. 27·253. Ther. 40·
Orange ...	W. Dull, like rain.
Forbes ...	S., Fine, clear, cool.
Young ...	S.E. Like rain.
Wagga Wagga	N.W. Cloudy, fine.
Deniliquin ...	W. Fine, light rain in night. Bar. 29·758. Ther. 49·
Hay ...	N.W., strong. Fine.
Moulamein ...	W., Fine, clear.
Jerilderie ...	W., strong. Cloudy, fine.
Mudgee ...	W. Cloudy.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis ...	N.W. Fine.
Glen Innes ...	N.W. Fine.

3 p.m.

Tenterfield ...	W. Fine.
Grafton ...	N. Fine.
Armidale ...	S.W. Fine.
Tamworth ...	N.W. Cloudy. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	N.W. Cloudy.
Singleton ...	Westerly. Fine.
Newcastle ...	N.W., fresh. Fine.
Maitland ...	S.W. Fine.
Morpeth ...	N.W., fresh. Fine.
Windsor ...	W. Fine.
South Head ...	W. Fine, clear.
Sydney ...	N.W. Fine.
Wollongong ...	S.W., moderate. Fine.
Kiama ...	Calm. Fine.
Braidwood ...	W., moderate. Fine.
Araluen ...	N. W. Fine.
Queanbeyan ...	N.N. Fine, cold.
Cooma ...	N.N.W. ...d, dull.
Goulburn ...	S.S.W. Co... ...ere cold.
Yass ...	S., fresh. Sev... ...v.
Gundagai ...	N. Dull, showery.
Tumut ...	N. Dull.
Kiandra ...	S. Cloudy, snowing.
Albury ...	N.W. Snowing.
Penrith ...	N.W. Fine.
Bathurst ...	W., strong. Fine, clear.
Orange ...	S.S.W. Fine.
Forbes ...	W. Fine.
Young ...	Calm. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	S.E. Showery.
Deniliquin ...	N.W. Fine.
Moulamein ...	W. Dull, cloudy.
Jerilderie ...	W. Like rain.
Mudgee ...	W. Fine.
Dubbo ...	W., strong. Fine.
Cassilis ...	N.W. Fine.
Glen Innes ...	N.W. Fine.
	W. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 26.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and ditto.

Wesleyan Church Extension.—One of a series of meetings being held at the different churches of the Wesleyan body, took place last night at the Wesleyan Church, Newtown. The church was well filled, and the chair was taken by Mr. G. Barker, after the proceedings had been initiated by prayer. The chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, the usual resolutions in favour of the society and of the desirability of supporting it, were put and carried.

Friend's Bottled Stout, quarts and pints; Earthenware, China, Ironmongery, Bagatelle Boards, Platedware, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, earthenware dealers, shippers, country buyers, ironmongers, and others, to his sales, this day, 27th July, 1866, at 11, at the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., Spring-street, 275 casks Friend's bottled stout, quarts and pints; at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11, 30 packages of earthenware, china, &c., 2 packages electro-plated ware, ironmongery, bagatelle boards, &c. For further particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Sale of the Library of the late D. H. Deniehy, Esq.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their sale, this day, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, of the above valuable library, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely, with lot 468, as per catalogue.—Adv.

Boots and Shoes.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. invite attention to the sale of boots and shoes, advertised by them, this day, at 11 sharp, at their Rooms, 363, George-street. The list comprises many descriptions of women's and children's goods at present much in demand, and the whole are for unreserved sale.

A small lot of Cape raisins will be sold at 11 sharp.—Adv.

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.—N. Collier begs to direct the attention of buyers, to his sale, this day, of tobaccos and cigars, to be held at Leigh's Bond, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1866.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

July 25th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·111	45·7	72	W.	0·6	11	0	0	4·5
P.M. 3	·068	56·9	54	NW by N	0·1	3	0		
„ 9	29·988	50·7	75	E.N.E.	0·1	4	0		3·5
Mean ...	30·039	51·1	67·0		0·3	6	0·0		4·0

Evaporation 48 hours...... 0·046

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... 57·0 | Sun—maximum .... 96·0
Minimum .... 43·1 | Grass—minimum .... 37·7

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date, 28·3 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years, 51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

July 26th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer (at 9 a.m.)	Temperature in shade	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Cloudy sky	Max. in shade (for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum in shade	Rain
Sydney	155	29·948	52·1	65	N. by E.	0·8	0	57·0	39·6	0
Grafton*		29·956	45·0	85	Calm.	0	0	69·0	38·0	0
Armidale†	3278	30·116	49·6		W.	1·0	2			
Newcastle	132	30·034	51·5	72	W.N.W.	1·0	1	62·5	43·2	0
South Head	267	30·051	48·7	85	N.W.	1·0	2		39·1	0
Kiandra‡	4640	29·843			N.W.	9·0	10	45·2	25·0	0
Deniliquin	410	30·136	42·0	85	W.	4·0	5	60·1		0
Albury	572	29·889	44·7	91	N.W.	4·0	10		40·9	
Goulburn..	2129	30·013	42·6	88	W.N.W.	4·0	4	46·1	35·2	

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level. † Sharp frost. ‡ Heavy snow.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 27th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	8.24	19·20 N.	7.0	5.11
Moon	19.51	16·13 S.	3.13 p.m.	5.54 a.m.
Mercury ..	10.8	9·48 N.	8.17 a.m.	7.23 p.m.
Venus	10.53	8·27 N.	8.39 a.m.	8.11 p.m.
Mars	3.58	19·44 N.	2.36 a.m.	0.44 p.m.
Jupiter	19.54	21·23 S.	4.54 p.m.	6.39 a.m.
Saturn	14.17	11·15 S.	11.29 a.m.	0.33 a.m.

Moon's age .... 14·8 days.
High water at Fort Denison........ a.m. 7h. 56m.; p.m. 8h. 16m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited:—That instructions had been given, plans and specifications prepared, and tenders would forthwith be invited for the required improvements to the railway stations at Mulgrave, Windsor, and Richmond;—that it was not the intention of the Government to place any sum on the Estimates for 1867 for the erection of a bridge across the Fish River at O'Connell Plains, there being no representation that such a bridge was required;—that it was not the intention of the Government to erect a bridge over the Lachlan River, at Nannemy; a bridge had been constructed at Forbes, upon the first rush after the discovery of gold at Forbes; that tenders had been invited for the construction of a bridge at Cowra, but no tender had been received within the amount voted by the House, and that it was not considered advisable to construct another bridge over a river which was during a great part of the year passable at the fords.

Mr. Wisdom presented a petition from residents on the Hunter praying for the passing of a drainage bill.

Mr. Driver obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the safe keeping of petroleum.

Mr. Wilson moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit burials within the city of Sydney.

After some remarks from Dr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson,

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Upon the motion of Mr. Eagar, the House went into committee to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to render valid certain payments made under the Customs Act of 1865, which the hon. gentleman explained to have been rendered necessary in consequence of a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The resolution was agreed to, and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past 4.

The papers laid before the Parliament of Queensland explain the nature of the financial proposals of the late Ministry, and the points of disagreement between themselves and the Governor. The financial position of the colony is thus summarised by Mr. Macalister, the late Premier: "It is matter of grave import to look at the circumstances in which the colony has suddenly become involved. The failure of the Agra Bank, I need not allude to further than to observe, that by the stoppage of that bank, the Government have been informed that the arrangements with regard to our new loan, and the immediate assistance we were to receive, are at an end. The position, therefore, in which this intelligence finds the colony is as follows:—namely,—the Government account at the bank is largely overdrawn, our credit is stopped, and the Government cheques dishonoured. We are landing thousands of immigrants upon our shores without the means of paying for landing them from the ships or of supporting them for a single hour. We are largely indebted for the conveyance of these immigrants from England, without the present means of meeting such indebtedness. We have introduced many thousands of individuals who have landed in Queensland on the faith of being employed on our public works, and upon whose labour along our several railway lines thousands of others are dependent. We have entered into large contracts for the employment of these people, and we are considerably indebted to the contractors at this moment without having money to meet their demands. If these works are stopped, we are equally unable to support the labourers, while the possibly dangerous consequences to stations and property along our lines cannot be estimated. We are also liable at any moment to be sued by all parties who have claims against the Government. These few facts denote our position."

The position certainly was serious enough, and it obviously required treatment of two kinds, an immediate treatment, and a permanent treatment. Ready money for the immediate resumption of payments was the first consideration, and the maintenance for the future of an equilibrium between the income and the growing expenditure was the second. The Ministry, however, seem to have confined their attention to the first, and to have practically postponed the second question *sine die.* They were eager to raise money, but they were not eager either to reduce expenditure or to impose taxation. They argued that it was inexpedient to stop the public works, as to do so would throw large numbers of persons out of employment whom the Government would have to support in idleness, and that it was not a case for taxation, because the money wanted was loan money, and not general revenue. They therefore proposed to issue legal tender notes which they imagined would simply displace the bank paper and give them, without interest, the command of two hundred thousand pounds; and they further proposed ten per cent. Treasury Bills to an equal amount, to be current until the state of the money market would enable them to sell their ordinary debentures. This scheme, however, was not proposed till the Government had consulted the bank managers and ascertained that they would give no effectual help. They offered indeed to lend a hundred thousand pounds for a month, at ten per cent., secured on debentures, and to be replaced by ten per cent. Treasury Bills, but they required that the first charge on this advance should be the payment of debts due to them which would absorb so much of it as to leave the Treasurer very little. Beyond this limited and temporary assistance they would promise nothing, as there had been no time to consult the head offices.

The Government seems to have been more embarrassed by the suddenness than by the extent of its difficulty. The immediate claims upon it did not exceed a hundred thousand pounds, and that sum was to have been advanced. On receipt of the English telegram, however, conveying the news of the financial panic, the Government bank at Brisbane dishonoured the Treasurer's cheques, and that apparently without giving any warning—which was certainly sharp practice.

The financial scheme of the Government was submitted to the consideration of a select committee of the Assembly which, by a majority of four to three, approved of it, and suggested extra taxation only to a limited extent. The witnesses in favour of the proposal were Mr. Bell, the Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Van Delden, the Batavian visitor; and Mr. Drew, the Under Secretary of the Treasury. The witnesses opposed to it were the managers of the Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia, and more especially the latter. Mr. Drury, of the Bank of Australasia, pointed out that the effect of the legal tender notes would be to drive specie out of the colony, and that as foreign debts must be paid in specie the exchanges would be very adverse, and that it would result in a suspension of specie payments by the banking establishments. He pointed out that it would also restrict the accommodation the banks were offering to their customers, as their notes really formed part of their trading capital, and if the capital in their hands were reduced, the accommodation they could offer must necessarily be reduced also.

As soon as the Ministerial proposal was divulged, the Governor intimated to the Premier that in no event would he give the Royal assent to the bill proposing to issue legal tender notes. He contended that it was contrary to his instructions to do so, as all measures affecting the coinage or currency are expressly reserved for her Majesty's assent. His advisers contended that the case was one of urgent necessity, and that in such cases the instructions allowed a reasonable liberty. This argument would have been forcible if there had been no other objections to the measure. A somewhat similar interference with the currency took place in 1851 in South Australia, at the time of the first discovery of our gold-fields. All the specie left the colony and went to Victoria, where it was urgently required for buying gold, and for general commerce. South Australia was left without a circulating medium. In lieu of small change tradesmen issued little paper notes, which were irreverently termed "shin-plaisters." To meet the difficulty the Government established an assay office, and issued stamped ingots. By a special Act the banks were allowed to hold this bullion instead of gold coin, as the security against their notes, and to pay in those ingots if gold was demanded. Their notes, also, so far as backed by this bullion, were made a legal tender for twelve months. The Act, if we remember rightly, was disallowed (though not disapproved), but before the disallowance could arrive in the colony (for there was no steam-postal service in those days) the Act had done its work and gold coin had been imported from England. The cause of the crisis was quite different to that which is in operation in Queensland, but the interference with the Royal right of coinage was, undoubtedly opposed to the Governor's instructions, but condoned as required by an urgency.

There were other reasons, however, which quite justified the Governor of Queensland in refusing his sanction to the issue of legal tender notes. He was blamed, however, for uttering his opinion, and was told that he should have kept silence till the bill was presented to him for acceptance. In ordinary cases this doctrine is true enough, but the urgency which justified the Ministry in proposing a most unusual measure justified the Governor also in stepping out of the usual course. As only a few days intervened before the mail left, and as it was expedient to adopt some decisive measure before its departure, time was of importance. If the Governor had kept his determination a secret in his own breast, and allowed Parliament to waste its time in passing a measure he was resolved not to sanction, he would have been loudly blamed for the waste of time. It seems to us, that the real complaint against him was, that he volunteered a policy and urged the instant adoption of the extra taxes which have been lately imposed in New South Wales—a course which was not popular out of doors, and which the Ministry had not the courage to propose.

The Ministry, though requested not to do so, resigned. The subsequent Ministry has rushed through Parliament a bill to issue ten per cent. Treasury Bills for three years. The mode of passing this bill was certainly irregular, if not unconstitutional. The new Ministry was a Ministry designate only, but not gazetted. It had no proper *locus standi* in the House for initiating and carrying such a financial bill. The retiring Premier offered, under the circumstances, to do the work for them, and it would have been better to have accepted that offer, on financial as well as on constitutional grounds; for it is highly inexpedient to have even a shade of suspicion as to the strict legality of any measure for borrowing money.

In his great speech against the second reading of the Reform Bill—a speech that has been highly lauded as a masterpiece of consecutive logic—Mr. Lowe alluded in terms not very complimentary to the Australian colonies, and, as a proof of the evil effects of universal suffrage, pointed to the fact that the Premier of New South Wales was an avowed protectionist. If this allusion is a sample of the severe logic of the rest of the speech, it has been somewhat overpraised. Protection and universal suffrage by no means always go together; for, if our recollection of earlier days does not deceive us, protection was the fashionable doctrine of the English aristocracy less than twenty years ago, and was so inwoven with the English tariff as to be with difficulty, and only gradually, got rid of. Nor has Mr. Martin's Premiership in New South Wales anything to do with universal suffrage, for he holds his present position rather in spite of than on account of his peculiar political economy. He has never been elevated into position by mob favour; on the contrary, he knows what it is to be roughly spurned by large constituencies, and has told the "howling idiots" who hooted him from the hustings a bit of his mind. Few politicians amongst us have done less to play the demagogue—a fact so much to his credit that it conciliates towards him the esteem of many persons who differ *toto cœlo* from some of his political opinions. It is the action of parties in the Assembly rather than of constituencies out of doors that has placed Mr. Martin in his present position. The last general election left him and his party in an immense minority, and the accommodating Mr. Cowper was the popular favourite. That position Mr. Cowper might have retained if he could have read the signs of the times. But, being destitute of the firmness which accompanies a deep faith in great principles and of the moral courage which inspires a resolute adherence to them, he failed to form a real party, and by the intrinsic weakness of his Cabinet, and the vacillation of his policy, his majority was rendered powerless, and he surrendered to a smaller but more compact and vigorous party.

Mr. Martin, in his place in the colonial Parliament, has to some extent replied to Mr. Lowe, deprecating his allusions and endeavouring to turn their edge. He complains of the ignorance of colonial politics displayed in allusions made thereto in the House of Commons, no distinction being drawn between one colony and another. The ignorance is certainly very great, and would be amusing if it did not tend to be injurious. Even Mr. Lowe himself, who is looked upon in England as a perfect authority on Australian matters—and who, having been himself a colonial politician, ought certainly to have known better—stated in this very Reform speech, that it was all the mother-country could do to prevent New South Wales and South Australia from going to war with one another about their Border Customs duties. It is common for people who have never crossed the Line to direct their letters, "Adelaide, near Sydney;" but Mr. Lowe might have been supposed to know the difference between South Australia and Victoria. Our quarrel about the border duties has not been with South Australia, our relations with that colony in this respect having been almost uniformly friendly. With Victoria, it is true, the issue remains unsettled to this day, and there has been scant courtesy on both sides. The diplomatic intercourse was, if anything, a little ruder than that between Austria and Prussia, which has lately been exciting the attention of European politicians. It is also true that there was a time when there were reasonable apprehensions of some display of force on the part of rude and ungovernable teamsters on the border who might dispute the authority of the Customs officer, and the Victorian Government dispatched a party of police to the border to protect their own people. It is also true that in past days many nations have gone to war with one another upon less provocation than the two colonies have mutually suffered at each other's hands. But it is a ridiculous exaggeration to represent them as on the eve of war with one another, and a still greater perversion of truth to imply that they were only restrained by the overbearing authority of the mother country. The Imperial Government has done absolutely nothing in the matter, and has shown no disposition to exercise authority at all.

But in combating Mr. Lowe, it would have been well if Mr. Martin had been strictly accurate himself. He deprecated confounding our financial position with that of Victoria, and asserted, which was true enough in itself, that we had always been able to pay our Civil servants. But we have been indebted to heavy bank overdrafts for the power to do it; and it is not true, as Mr. Martin's remarks would seem to imply, that our financial position is sounder than that of Victoria. The non-payment of the Civil servants in that colony has been due not to want of funds and inability to borrow, but to political conflicts and the want of Parliamentary authority to spend. If Victoria had happened just now to be spending largely in railway construction it would find as much difficulty as we do in selling debentures; for that is now our sole financial trouble. But it fortunately borrowed what it required for its trunk railways while the money market was in a more favourable state.

Mr. Martin also entreats that we may not be supposed capable of approving the unconstitutional course recently adopted by the Victorian Ministry, still less that we should be supposed capable of imitating it. But on this point also we are estopped from boasting too freely. It is true we have never tried to legislate without the Upper House, because as it is a nominated and plastic body such a proceeding has never been necessary, and the temptation has not existed. But we have done what indicates amongst us the existence of the same spirit that has been displayed in Victoria. We have swamped the Legislative Council by indiscriminate nominations, and that not for the purpose of carrying a great policy which had been endorsed by the popular voice at a general election, but for the purpose of carrying a particular and comparatively unimportant clause of a bill, all the general principles of which had been acceded to. If this was not unconstitutional in the letter it was so in the spirit, but at the time it was endorsed by popular approval. Many, however, who were then carried away by excitement have since been heartily ashamed of the proceeding, and we are warranted in saying that it could not be done again with so little justification. Nor, we imagine, will the Victorian experiment be repeated in that colony.

Mr. Martin asks that, however the House of Commons may sometimes misunderstand us, we should at least so far understand the House of Commons as to carry on our Parliamentary business in imitation of its spirit, turning out a Government when it is in a minority, but respecting its dignity and its executive rights so long as it is the Government of the nation. In this wish we most cordially concur. The claim comes with some grace from Mr. Martin, for, whatever may have been his errors, and whatever may be said as to some of his colleagues, he himself has not been distinguished for factious obstructiveness in opposition. If he can introduce a new style of Parliamentary tactics, he will confer a great benefit on the country; and whatever we may have to say to some of the measures he is about to unfold, we shall be glad to see them dealt with on grounds of principle, and supported or opposed with an equal recognition of the rights and duties of Government and Opposition.

The Wrecks Relief Fund.—The New South Wales Amateur Christy's Minstrels give an entertainment, at the Masonic Hall, this evening, in aid of the fund now being got up for the sufferers by the late wrecks. Those who enjoy negro minstrelsy can enjoy themselves and minister to the wants of others by patronising the performance. So worthy an object ought to attract a large audience. The concert is to be patronised by the Naval Brigade and Fire Companies.

The Bells of St. Philip's.—On Wednesday morning last, at a quarter before 7 o'clock, the bells of St. Philip's began to ring in commemoration of the birthday of Mr. John Campbell. The ringers numbered fourteen or fifteen, and the ringing was continued till after 1, when they partook of refreshment; and commenced again at 3 o'clock, and concluded about sundown. The peals rung were—grandsire doubles, a course of grandsire triples, call changes, round peals, queens, and firing, after which the bells were lowered. After this, the ringers enjoyed themselves socially together at the leader's house.

Capture of one of Clarke's Gang.—Information has been received in town of the arrest of a fellow named Lawler, who has been a pest to the police and the colony for the last five years. We are informed that he was known to be a scout for the defunct gang of Hall, Gilbert, and Co., but he invariably had his face covered when he was with them, and hence was never identified sufficiently to be sworn to. He has recently joined Clarke's gang; and when the encounter which resulted in the death of Connell took place, the other day, he was identified, and has since been arrested by the police.

The Attempted Bank Robbery at Tenterfield.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that an attempt was made by four armed men with blackened faces, to stick-up and rob the Joint Stock Bank at Tenterfield, on the 11th instant, and although foiled in the attempt to get at the cash they carried away the key of the safe. Two of the men, named Christopher Oberthen, and Adam Burgess, were arrested shortly after the attempt was made, on suspicion, and one of these has made a voluntary confession in reference to the part which he took in it, and has also given the names of several others who are implicated. We understand that the police authorities of Tenterfield telegraphed to Sydney for instructions, which were sent off immediately. There is very little doubt but that the ruffians who attempted the robbery will have been arrested before this meets the public eye.

Soiree Musicale.—One of our musical professors has announced a "quiet" musical *soirée,* at which some of the best and most pleasing compositions may be heard to advantage, for the simple reason that as the audience will be limited, the music is the more likely to be appreciated. For large concerts the programme must, to succeed, contain much of what is termed "popular" music,—in many respects the opposite of the higher branch of musical art—captivating the ear at the expense of the taste. The programme of the *soirée* to be given this evening by Mr. P. Ellard, at Mr. Johnson's Rooms, in Pitt street, contains many fine pieces, and the whole of the first part is entirely new to a Sydney audience, being selections from Auber's beautiful opera of "Haidée." The vocal and instrumental seem well balanced, not too much of one or the other. Mr. Ellard, Mrs. Cordner, and several amateurs will sustain the vocal portion; and Mr. Ellard, Mr. John Hill, and Mr. Hodge, the instrumental—Mr. Hill performing on the violin and harmonium, and in duets for piano and harmonium, and piano.

Meeting of Market Gardeners.—A meeting of market gardeners, dealers in garden produce, and others interested in the scheme proposed at various other meetings that have lately been held in the suburbs to have a market of their own, independently and beyond the interference of the Sydney Corporation, was held, last evening, at the Burrangong Hotel, at the Haymarket. Mr. Tunks, M.L.A., having been called upon to take the chair, explained that he was unacquainted with the real objects the gardeners had in view, and had attended in order to obtain some information with reference to the steps that were being taken. He was present as a fruit grower, and as one who took a deep interest in the welfare of that class of persons who depended for their livelihood on the growing of produce—men who he acknowledged were subject to great toil and much privation, whilst they were a most useful class of people in any country, and ought to receive every kind of encouragement in carrying on their honourable vocation. The City Council, in his opinion, were raising a revenue from them in a manner most unjustifiable. As to the proposition for building a market of their own, that was a matter, he thought, more easily talked of than accomplished; although he would not deny that something should be done by them. He was unaware whether sufficient effort had been made with the City Corporation to afford them proper accommodation; as he felt sure the city would be found the best place for garden produce to be brought. The gardeners had good grounds for complaint, and if a deputation were formed to wait upon the Corporation or the Government, who might perhaps be able to grant them a suitable site, he thought it would be better than erecting markets of their own away from the city. He thought it was just possible the Government might be induced to grant them a piece of land, and they would then be independent of the City Corporation. They ought to exhaust their means in endeavouring to bring about a better state of things. The meetings that had already been held, and that were to be held, would, no doubt, be of great service in ventilating the question, and would be a means of enlightening the public as to the impediments with which the gardeners had to contend. Mr. Judd briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and stated that several liberal offers of grants of land or loans of money had been made by several gentlemen in and around the city towards the object they had in view; he thought if they erected a market of their own it would repay its cost in three years. The Corporation had promised to erect sheds in the Haymarket for the accommodation of 160 gardeners, but there were about 1200 growers of produce in the neighbourhood of Sydney, so that small accommodation would be quite inadequate to meet their requirements. Mr. Stevens proposed, "That the meeting proceed to elect three delegates, to co-operate with delegates appointed at other places, to secure improved market accommodation." The meeting was proceeding to carry out the resolution when, on the name of a produce dealer being proposed, an angry discussion arose, which ended in the adjournment of the meeting for a week, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Surry Hills Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.—The above society celebrated their fourth anniversary by a tea and public meeting, at the new Wesleyan schoolroom, Botany-street, Surry Hills, on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was unusually large. Mr. Thomas Cowlishaw, the president of the society, took the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer, after which the chairman briefly explained the object of the society, and the importance of young men taking advantage of it, and by a right use of present opportunities to be able to discharge creditably any duties which might devolve upon them, as no young man could know to what position in life he might be called. The secretary, Mr. J. Abbott, then read the report, which showed that the working of the society was successful beyond all expectations. The secretary mentioned the names of the different essays, debates, and addresses given during the past year, and concluded by inviting the assistance and co-operation of the young men in the neighbourhood. Mr. F. Bridges moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Albert Brown, and carried unanimously. The following recitations then followed:—"Thomson's Hymn on the Seasons," by Mr. W. Slade; "The Cockney Sportsman," by Mr. Morgan; "The Last Days of Herculaneum," by Mr. W. Pearson; "Cheap Dinner," by Mr. J. B. Youdale; Opening address, by Sergeant Buzfuz, in the case "Bardell versus Pickwick," from the Pickwick Papers, by Mr. J. Abbott (which elicited a vast amount of laughter and applause); and "The Last Man," by Mr. W. Robertson. Addresses were given by the Rev. W. Curnow and Mr. J. Coates. Several anthems, quartettes, and choruses were exceedingly well rendered, by an efficient choir under the leadership of Mr. F. Ironside, and which were highly appreciated by the audience. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks, all seeming delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Enormous Turnip.—There has been a very large white turnip exhibited, grown at Vine Lodge, the residence of Mr. R. Badgery, J.P. It weighs 43 lbs., and measures 3 feet 8½ inches in circumference. When cut, it was found to be perfectly solid.

Political.—The *Brisbane Courier* of 24th instant says:—Both Houses of Parliament will meet to-day. Beyond the statement ordinarily made on the acceptance of office by a new Ministry, we apprehend that but little business will be transacted in the Assembly. Mr. Herbert, who has selected the office of Vice-President of the Executive, and has not accepted an appointment involving the risk of losing his seat, will no doubt inform the House on the various matters which have transpired since Friday. We understand also that he will propose that, on the following day, the leasing clauses of the Land Bill be taken into consideration, with the view of their being passed without delay. The hon. gentleman has obtained, we believe, the consent of his new colleagues in this respect, and we hope that there will be no opposition from any part of the House. For, presuming these clauses are passed, an opportunity will be afforded for the investment of capital, land will be taken up, and to some extent we shall open a market for the employment of much surplus labour. It is stated that there is yet a considerable sum of available money in the Treasury coffers, although not sufficient to meet all demands. By making the leasing clauses legal, great assistance will be rendered to the gentleman who has taken charge of the Exchequer.

The Cook's Strait Cable.—The London correspondent of the *Wellington Independent* says that the Weymouth, with the Cook's Strait cable on board, all safe and tested, was fixed to leave Gravesend on the 24th of March. Just before the cable was completed, two faults were found in it, and had to be cut out. This was owing to some malicious person driving a stiff needle or fine spike into the core of the cable. The Government have called for tenders for one or more steamers for twenty days, or for the time necessary for submerging the cable, the steamers to be available within twenty-one days after the arrival of the Weymouth.

Municipality of Cook—Camperdown.—A meeting of the council of this municipality was held, at the council chambers, on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. Present—the chairman (Mr. James Flanagan), and councillors Larkin, Bartley, and Collins. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter to the auditors requesting their attendance at the council chambers to audit the half-yearly accounts. 2. Letter to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, enclosing a detailed account of rates received during the half-year ending 30th June, 1866. 3. Notice convening meeting for this day. 4. Letter from the Rev. W. Scott, referring the clerk to the bursar of St. Paul's College for payment of the rate due thereon. Ordered that the clerk be directed to send a copy of Mr. Scott's letter to the bursar of St. Paul's College, and request payment of the current year's rate as soon as possible. 5. Letter from Mr. Cox in reference to the state of the western end of Grose-street. Referred to the improvement committee. 6. Letter from Mr. Bennett requesting that a portion of the cost of constructing a crossing into his premises on the Parramatta Road might be allowed him. Ordered, that the clerk be directed to inform Mr. Bennett that the Council are unable to accede to his request. 7. Letter signed by seven householders, calling the attention of the council to the present state of Campbell-street; referred to the improvement committee. Reports.—1. From the improvement committee, approving of kerbing and guttering laid at the northern end of the Missenden Road, between Burton-street and the Parramatta Road; report adopted, on the motion of councillor Collins, seconded by councillor Bartley. 2. From the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £31 1s. 6d. Moved by councillor Bartley, and seconded by councillor Collins, "That the report of the finance committee, dated 20th July, 1866, be received and adopted." Carried. The clerk laid on the table accounts amounting to £16 13s.; referred to the finance committee. The chairman reported to the council that a further outlay of £6 13s. had been incurred, in breaking and spreading stone on the Missenden Road; approved of by the council. The clerk informed the council that since the last meeting he had paid into the bank to the credit of the municipality the sum of £23 2s. This terminated the business, and the meeting separated.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRAIDWOOD.

Thursday evening.

JOHN Clarke was committed for trial for murdering Noonang; the examination took place with closed doors.

Thomas Lawler, who was with the bushrangers at the time Connell was shot, and is supposed to have been one who stuck up Mr. Wilson's house, at Manar, on Tuesday last, has been apprehended.

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Ministerial writs have been issued, and it is expected there will be a contest for three of the seats.

ARRIVED.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.
SAILED.—Yarra Yarra (s.).

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The exchange on England continues at 1½ per cent.

The Victoria and Pharos have not yet returned from King's Island. A testimonial is to be presented to Parry and his companions in the boat.

About £350 was collected yesterday for the sufferers by the wreck of the Netherby. Ladies attended to-day and distributed clothing to the women and children.

Business is better, and more has been done in breadstuffs. Adelaide country flour, £16; town, £16 15s. For Adelaide wheat 7s. is asked, but there have been no sales. Sales of Californian wheat have taken place at 6s. 6d. Woolpacks, 4s. Pale brandy, Hennessy's, hogsheads and quarters, 7s. 6d.; Downer's, 5s. 1½d.; sales of Cozens's are reported at 4s. 10d.

ARRIVED.—Albion, and Rangitoto, from Otago.
SAILED.—City of Adelaide, and You Yangs.

The Albion arrived last night in four days seventeen hours from Otago. Business in Dunedin very dull. Breadstuffs heavy. Adelaide flour, £21.

The Judges have been applied to to order the balance of the Taranaki Volunteer relief fund now in custody of the Court, to be applied for relief in such cases as that of the Netherby.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

The copper ore received per Coorong, from Thompson's River Mine in Victoria, creates considerable interest. The results of the smelting are not yet known.

Among the many suggestions for the suppression of street robberies, corporal punishment has been proposed, and is likely to be carried out.

Much sympathy is expressed here for the sufferers by the late wrecks.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over here about 5 p.m.

The cargo of sugar per Sarah was offered to-day, and about 3000 bags sold. Yellow counters brought £34 to £39; brewing crystals, £43 to £44 10s.; white crystals, £43 to £44 15s.; brown and ration were withdrawn for higher rates than those offered.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Another public meeting to consider the labour question is called for to-morrow evening, which it is anticipated will be rather stormy.

The Moravian missionaries left town yesterday for their mission station.

A co-operative society is now being formed at Kapunda.

Severe frosts are reported in the South-eastern districts.

The weather has been very tempestuous. Heavy rain fell all last night and throughout the day, extending far north.

Business continues depressed, and no transactions are reported in the corn market. Prices are nominal.

ARRIVED.—Reubens, from Gottenburg, with timber.

REV. DR. STEEL'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A TEA and public meeting took place last night in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Steel's pastorate over the Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street. The hall was crowded. The Rev. Dr. Steel presided. A psalm having been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Donald.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was very happy to have an opportunity of meeting them on this anniversary occasion. It was very gratifying to find so many assembled to meet one another in a way so pleasant and so social, and he trusted that these reunions from time to time would tend to promote their cordial feeling and Christian kindness. It was now four years since he had the pleasure of at first receiving from them a cordial welcome; and it was to him a matter of much thankfulness and gratification that their meeting was now as numerous and as happy as it was then. (Applause.) Our ranks were often thinned, and there were many families that were united in one warm affection four years ago that had now their vacant chairs. Especially was that the case after such a season of sadness through which we had just passed—a season of peculiarly general affliction and great calamity. Of all the persons who were in full communion in 1849, when the congregation was formed, only five were now on the roll, and but three worshipped with us from Sabbath to Sabbath. There were, however, other changes of a more pleasing character. He found, on looking over the list of communicants since he had come amongst them, that during the last four years he had admitted 105 persons for the first time to the table of the Lord, and 134 who had brought certificates from other congregations at home or here. Thus 239 members had been entered on the communion roll, making an average of about sixty a year. But some had been removed to other places, and some had been taken away by the hand of death, so that there were now on the roll 330, which was well nigh 200 more than were upon it in 1862, when he had his first communion with them. He should like to see those who constantly attended on the means of grace openly avowing their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. It was interesting, also, to notice that we had had some 200 baptisms. This was a beautiful feature in the congregation; and it was our prayer that those who were thus consecrated might rise up in the place of their fathers, that in generations to come they might bear their testimony for Christ. The office-bearers had considerably changed. There were only three elders when he came, but now there were eight in office and eleven deacons. There was also a staff of twenty ladies engaged in collecting contributions for Christian missions; and he rejoiced that he could offer to the missionaries present the sympathies of a congregation interested in missionary work. (Applause.) Of the £1700, the income of the congregation of last year, £521 was raised for other purposes than the maintenance of ordinances among ourselves, the amount subscribed for missionary objects proper being £242 15s. 4d. It was very gratifying that this object found a place in our Christian operations, for he could not conceive that Christian light, life, and love could be enjoyed in any heart that was not expanded thereby, and that was not made the means of doing good beyond the circle of the congregation. It was the object of the Christian congregation not only to keep the light burning in its own sphere, but to flash that light on the surrounding darkness that others might see their way to the straight gate, to the sure and certain haven. Our Sunday School teachers numbered between 30 and 40, and there were about 300 scholars in one place or another. During the last two or three years Mr. Hossack, the city missionary, had been going through the lanes and alleys of the neglected parts of the city, labouring among a people singularly migratory in their ways, and presenting as varied an aspect as could possibly be got in any sphere. Under such circumstances, the results of his exertions were not very openly seen, but who could tell where the good seed might go when it was wafted by the breath of Heaven? There were many present still wearing their weeds of sorrow who could bear testimony to the value of Mr. Hossack's visits to the sick and the dying. (Applause.) Our young men during the past year had made some considerable advance. He did not wonder that there should be a little flagging in the zeal of the members of the institute when so many other associations had been started since they led the van. Such institutions had their ebb and flow like the other tides of time. He would remind his congregation that their prosperity depended upon their spiritual life, and that their usefulness depended upon their individual devotion. He had to thank them for the happiness and unbroken harmony with which his ministry had been blessed, and he only wished that he could go in and out among them more. But they must remember that the past four years had been a time of new birth to our Church; but now he hoped that we might be enabled to devote ourselves with increased zeal to the interests of our special congregations. The rev. gentleman concluded his address by some appropriate observations on the influence of sympathy and prayer subsisting between ministers and their congregations.

Mr. M'CREDDIE addressed the meeting on the subject of the religious instruction of the young. He said that the impressions made in the Sabbath-school and by the ordinances of the Church should be deepened by home instruction, or otherwise they would be as evanescent as the early cloud and the morning dew, which speedily pass away. The tendency of Sabbath-school teaching was to induce the children to regard religion not as a matter of mere form, but as a subject of the highest importance and of personal concern. They were also taught to take an interest in the glorious work of missions, and their young hearts were thus expanded with the love for perishing souls. There was great need of an increased number of teachers, and he hoped that during the ensuing year many would recognise their duty and privilege as Christians by becoming Sabbath-school teachers, and thus come forth to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

The Rev. JOHN GEDDIE said that he hoped the congregation would be long spared to celebrate many such anniversaries as the present, and that when the bond of connection existing between pastor and people should be broken on earth, it would be purified and perpetuated beyond the grave. Mr. Geddie proceeded to give a description of the congregation over which he presided in the island of Aneiteum, in the New Hebrides group. When he first went amongst them, the people there were naked ignorant savages; addicted to war, and guilty of cannibalism, infanticide, strangulation of widows, of licentiousness in all its various forms and of every crime that could degrade humanity. Now, however, they were decently dressed, and many of them were to be found from Sabbath to Sabbath sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind. They had been induced to relinquish their degrading vices, and had zealously co-operated with the missionaries in trying to spread the knowledge of salvation.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON spoke of the importance of sustaining the missionaries by liberally and systematically contributing to the support of Christian missions.

Mr. DEAN was called upon to give some information respecting the organisation of the Church. He stated that he had been appointed as treasurer some eight years ago, when he had had to take charge of a debt of £2500. He was happy to say that this amount had been reduced to £250, and he hoped that during the ensuing year the whole sum would be paid off. He was extremely desirous that a manse should be erected, and he should be glad if the ladies were to take the matter up, for there could be no doubt that the object would then soon be accomplished.

The Rev. J. PATON next addressed the meeting. He had been very much gratified by the statements of the chairman respecting the congregation. He could not but reflect upon the influence which their 330 members might exercise on missionary operations. They might, by a small contribution weekly, support one or more missionaries in the New Hebrides. Their Sunday-school organisation was also of the utmost importance; but he feared that the effects of Sabbath-school teaching were too often counteracted by the influence of home. He then proceeded to speak of the encouraging results of missionary labours in the South Sea Islands, as they had come under his own observation, and of the dangers and privations which he had himself suffered. He and his fellow-labourers were now about to return to the mission stations, and he invoked the prayers, the sympathy, and the pecuniary support of his hearers on their behalf. The New Hebrides mission had been organised, and they had got the Day Spring to help forward the work. The mission was Presbyterian, and he therefore specially commended it to them. They would never feel thoroughly interested in the work until they sent their own missionaries. Victoria already sent two, and he hoped that New South Wales would soon follow her example.

Mr. M'MASTER gave some information respecting the Supplemental Fund of the Church, and he suitably urged its claims on the congregation.

Mr. J. C. REID briefly referred to the operations of the Young Men's Institute in connection with the Church. It was designed to fit young men to fulfil the duties of life, and was calculated to develop their energies and foster their piety.

On the motion of Mr. HOSSACK, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their services in connection with the tea.

The meeting was closed with devotional exercises at 10 o'clock.

Besides the gentlemen already named as having taken part in the meeting, there were on the platform the Revs. J. P. Sunderland and James Milne, Professor Smith, M.D., Mr. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., and others.

THE REV F. H. COX.

(From the Launceston Examiner, July 19.)

A SHORT time since we mentioned on the authority of the Southern journals that the Rev. F. H. Cox, of Hobart Town, had been appointed Bishop of Natal, in succession to Dr. J. J. Colenso. On the arrival of the mail following it was ascertained that this, if not entirely incorrect, was very doubtful. It seems that the report was founded upon the following statement in *The Times* of the 21st May:—

Dr. Colenso's Successor.—Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Church in South Africa, having deposed Dr. Colenso from the Bishopric of Natal, has, on his own authority, nominated a successor, to whom he will require the clergy of the diocese to pay canonical obedience. The gentleman selected by Bishop Gray to fill the "vacant" see is the Rev. F. H. Cox, B.A., minister of the church of St. John the Baptist, Hobart Town. Mr. Cox was ordained in England, and held for some time the curacy of Iping, near Midhurst. About twenty years since he went to Van Diemen's Land, and has officiated at Hobart Town since that time. He is to bear the title of "Bishop Pieter Maritzburg," the chief town of the colony of Natal. The colony will thus have the advantage of possessing two bishops—one nominated by the Canon and the other by the Metropolitan, and each claiming episcopal authority over the clergy.

This statement then called forth the following letters:—

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In a paragraph in the *Times* of yesterday, I observe it is stated, that the Bishop of Cape Town, as Metropolitan of the Church in South Africa, "has, on his own authority, nominated a successor" to Dr. Colenso, "to whom he will require the clergy of the diocese to pay canonical obedience." Will you allow me to inform your readers that this is incorrect, and that whatever solution may ultimately be found for the difficulties in which those clergy in Natal are placed who regard Dr. Colenso as deprived ecclesiastically of the authority over them which it has been decided that he never possessed by law, nothing will be done except with their voluntary consent and by their free choice and election.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. GRAHAMSTOWN.

May 22nd.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—Will you allow me to say that the statement in *The Times* of Monday last respecting Dr. Colenso's successor is inaccurate in some important particulars? The Bishop of Cape Town has not acted in the way which you describe. It is likely that Mr. Cox will be elected by the clergy of Natal, and accepted by a considerable number of the communicants; and, in the event of this election and acceptance, the Bishop of Cape Town and his suffragans are prepared to proceed to consecration. But the Bishop of Cape Town has no intention of taking upon himself functions which do not belong to his office, or acting on the assumption that Mr. Cox, although recommended by persons in high authority, is sure to be presented to him by the clergy and churchmen of Natal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
H. A. DOUGLAS, Dean of Cape Town.

Oxford, May 22.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE following is a list of some of the fancy costumes worn at the ball which was given last Wednesday evening, in the Exchange, on behalf of the funds of the School of Industry:—

Miss Dalton—Ophelia
Miss Deas Thomson—Night
Miss M. J. Thomson—Virgin of the Sun
Miss Wyld—Edinburgh Fish-wife
Miss Hilly—Virgin of the Sun
Miss Bott—Lady of the reign of George II.
Miss F. O'Brien—Starlight
Mrs. William Macleay—Henrietta Maria
Mrs. Walter Lamb—Lady of the 18th Century
Miss Watson—Greek Girl
Miss Metcalfe—Lady of the 17th Century
Mrs. Fortescue—The Colleen Bawn
Miss Merriman—The Water Nymph
Miss C. Paterson—Evening
Mrs. A. Cox—Lady of the 16th Century
Mrs. Billyard—Mrs. Malaprop
Mrs. Dean—Night
Mrs. Rowe—Lady of the time of Charles II.
Miss Rowe—Maid of Narni
Mrs. John Young—Eastern Princess
Miss Alderson—Spring
Mrs. Collier—Harvest
Miss Thynne—Russian Lady
Mrs. Lindon—Dame Quickly (Merry Wives of Windsor)
Miss Furse—Grecian costume
Mrs. Macarthy—Spanish lady
Mrs. Montague Scott—Canada
Miss Sibley—A grisette
Miss Dangar—Spanish lady
Miss Moore—Night
Miss S. Sharpe—Norma
Miss Hill—Night
Miss M. Hill—Aurora
Mrs. Alloway—Polish lady
Mrs. Yaldwyn—Lady of last century
Miss F. Greville—Fanny Fern
Miss A. Greville—Christmas
Miss Frynn—Harvest
Miss Williams—Red, white, and blue
Mrs. Crompton—Turkish costume
Mrs. Holborow—Winter
Miss Deane—Lurline
Mrs. Machin—Morning
Miss E. Gregson—Night
Mrs. Warburton—Evening
Mr. D. M. Smith—B.A. Sydney University
Mr. Merton—Midshipman
Mr. J. Spencer—Earl of Leicester
Mr. R. B. Greville—New Zealand Yeomanry
Mr. H. Lambert—Muleteer
Mr. D. Hill—Earl of Leicester
Mr. Crompton—Spanish cavalier
Mr. Holborow—Lord Dundreary
Mr. J. Dean—Foxhunter
Mr. H. Crockford—The Giaour
Mr. F. Gibbes—B.A. Sydney University
Mr. W. F. Buchanan—Staff Officer
Mr. Whittaker—Perfect Cure
Mr. Fattorini—Foxhunter
Mr. S. Want—Muleteer
Major Roberts, R.A.—Puritan
Mr. R. Deas Thomson—Don Giovanni
Mr. E. Wyld—Scots' Fusileer of 1650
Mr. George Merriman—Earl of Leicester
Mr. A. Smart—Highland chief
Mr. Vincent Dowling—Garibaldi
Mr. Furse—Louis XVI.
Mr. J. W. B. Twigg—a Venetian
Mr. Thomas Ieely—Court dress
Mr. G. H. Gordon—Gentleman of 16th century
Mr. Griffiths—William III.
Dr. Milford—Charles I.
Mr. E. Jacobs—Cavalier time of Charles I.
Mr. Percy Moore—Thaddeus
Mr. J. Want—East Indian
Mr. Ernest Stephen—Court fool
Mr. Thomas Jamison—Artillery officer
Mr. J. W. Johnson—James II.
Mr. J. M. Brown—Moor of Algeria
Mr. W. D. Stewart—The Pretender
Mr. A. B. Chisholm—Page
Mr. J. L. Deloitte—Prince Tirouz Schah
Mr. E. Terry—Highland chief
Mr. J. Trickett—"The bould sojer boy"
Mr. Canter—The Zouave
Mr. J. T. Bishop—A cavalier
Mr. P. C. Solomon—Paul Pry
Mr. B. Rodd—A Savoyard
Lieutenant Haumach, R.N.—A.B., Caragoa
Mr. Celiier—Mandarin.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OPENING OF THE NEW NATIONAL SCHOOL.—This new structure, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 3rd of January last by Mr. J. S. Farnell, M.L.A., was yesterday formerly taken possession of, and the occasion celebrated by a demonstration of the scholars in attendance at the school; and in the evening by a tea meeting, which took place in the new building. The school is, as once before stated, in a most central and commanding position; its site was formerly occupied by a police station and watchhouse,—one of those erections of early times still, here and there, to be seen in Parramatta. The unsightly building is now replaced by a handsome structure, internally adapted for the growing requirements of this largely increasing school, and though possessing no special architectural attractions, materially improving the appearance of that part of the town where it is situated. The building is of brick, and contains (besides the large school hall, which is by far the finest room Parramatta now possesses) separate class rooms and infant schoolroom. The gallery extends the whole length of the hall, upon a gradual elevation, a clear and ample space being thus left in front for the teachers engaged with their several classes, and affording to one alone an unimpeded view of the whole assembled school, so that one teacher, without the inconvenience usually experienced in crowded schoolrooms, might have the entire school under complete command. Ample ventilation is provided for, and the building internally presents a light, cheerful, and at the same time comfortable aspect. In the yard a large and well finished tank has been constructed. At the time the question of erecting a new school was mooted, and a public meeting held in the Court-house to promote that object, very little interest appeared to be taken in the matter. The school had then been only recently set on foot. It seems, however, to have grown in public estimation, the number of children regularly attending it being a testimony to this fact, and the local subscriptions to the building fund have been such, together with the liberal amount contributed by the Board, as to leave very little to be accomplished to entirely free the building from debt. For this state of things much credit is due to those gentlemen composing the local board, and to Mr. Murray, the head teacher of the school; one and all of whom have laboured with an energy and determination, and in some instances self sacrifice, which in a matter of this kind deserves all due praise, and affords an example which some other local boards would do well to imitate. The children attending the school assembled at the old school in George-street (the Baptist chapel), at 2 in the afternoon, and marched in procession to the new building, headed by a juvenile drum and fife band, formed some time since in connection with the school. The new building was gaily decorated with flags. Upon arrival at the school, the scholars, one hundred and eighty in number, took their seats in the galleries, and three cheers were given for the local patrons, three for the National Board of Education, three for the present Mayor (Mr. Pye) who at a former period had rendered the local school much assistance, and three for the Rev. S. C. Kent, who had just arrived. The children were then addressed by Mr. Tuke, the secretary of the local board, and by Mr. Betts, of Smithfield, and sang several musical pieces with much effect. They were subsequently regaled with tea and cake, and separated in time to permit of the arrangements being made for the evening's proceedings. In the evening, a tea meeting took place, which was one of the most successful in every respect ever held in Parramatta, more than three hundred being present at the commencement. Fourteen tables, supplied with the usual abundance, were presided over. At the public meeting, which followed, Mr. Farnell, M.L.A., was called to take the chair; and among those present were the Hon. James Byrnes, the Hon. W. Byrnes, M.L.C., the Rev. S. C. Kent, and the Rev. J. Watkin, who delivered appropriate addresses. Mr. C. Tuke, as secretary, furnished a statement of what had been done since the establishment of the school in 1863. Since its opening the school had had entered on its books 494 children. At present there were 180 in actual attendance. It was stated during the evening that the ladies were actively engaged in preparing for a bazaar in aid of the fund, which was expected shortly to take place.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday, 18th July.—Before Messrs H. Byrnes, C. M'Rae, and N. Stewart: Hugh Freelan convicted of stealing timber planks, the property of Samuel Barber, was fined 20s., or seven days' gaol.

Saturday, 21st.—Before Messrs. Holroyd, Grant, Stewart, Gibbons, and Neale: William Gilligan, for breach of Publicans Act, by neglecting to keep his lamp burning, was fined 10s. and costs.—James M'Deed, pleading guilty of using indecent language, was fined 40s.

Wednesday, 25th.—Before Messrs. G. Langley, N. Stewart, and H. Byrnes: Catherine Lowry was committed for trial at the General Sessions, in October, for unlawfully appropriating to her own use a cheque for £2 8s. 3d., drawn by J. C. Barker, town clerk and treasurer, in favour of Isaac King, and signed by James Pye, mayor. The cheque was, on the previous day, sent to be deposited in the bank, and lost. On the same day, it was presented by the prisoner and cashed. When apprehended by sergeant Kelly, she stated she cashed the cheque for a woman, who gave her a shilling. The defendant's daughter gave up a purse containing £2 8s. 3d., and one of the notes was identified.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN QUEENSLAND.

(From the Brisbane Courier, July 24.)

HIS Excellency the Governor, his *alter ego*, Mr. Herbert, and the remainder of the clique, whose extraordinary proceedings during the past few days have been the theme of adverse comment throughout the colony, find themselves, we imagine, in a rather unpleasant position. Having set at nought the Constitution Act, and ignored what a well-known writer calls its "unwritten maxims," and acted altogether in such a manner as to effectually arouse the deepest indignation in the public mind, they are very little further towards gaining their own discreditable ends than when they commenced. The agreement with the Agra and Masterman's Bank, wisely entered into by the late Government, still holds good, and the Treasury bills Bill, which is universally associated with little else but a trickery on the part of those who had a share in framing it, and the passing of which is a stain upon the records of our Parliament, will await, we trust, in vain, the Royal assent. The motives that induced Mr. Herbert to insist upon pushing the bill through, when he knew that the bank in question was prepared to fulfil its engagement, are not very apparent. The conduct, indeed of his Excellency, and those who have acted with him, has been throughout so unwise and unaccountable as to produce the impression that the ancient saying, "*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*," is applicable to them. Recent events have disabused many of the idea that Sir G. Bowen is either wisely or selfishly "prudent." We should have imagined that the lesson given to Sir Charles Darling by Mr. Cardwell would have had the effect of making the colonial representative of her Majesty here rather loth to mix in party politics, or disregard the Royal instructions. Everything that has transpired in Queensland in connection with the present crisis will, we have reason to believe, be laid before the Privy Council; and the influence which Sir George Bowen and Mr. Herbert may possess at home will be of little avail to avert the effects which a plain statement of the facts will have upon the minds of the enlightened and experienced statesmen who will be the judges. His Excellency has done some good service to the colony, and it is to be regretted for his own sake, as well as for that of the colony, that he was not removed to another sphere of duties after the first five years of his residence here. That period is quite sufficient for any Governor to remain at one station; more especially if he be of that warm Irish temperament of which Sir G. F. Bowen makes a boast. In such a case, the wisest and best intentioned are very apt to take rather too lively an interest in the party struggles of those whom they are deputed to govern; and, when once they espouse a cause, they generally go into it heart and soul, and are blind to their error till it is too late to see it. Sir G. F. Bowen is an unfortunate example of the likelihood of such a mistake. But we trust that the Imperial Government will deal leniently with him, and take into account, in their consideration of his late conduct, the meritorious services which he has the credit of having rendered to this colony. But if his Excellency has acted, as is generally admitted, in a reckless and unconstitutional manner, Mr. Herbert and the squatting party in the Lower House have evinced still less prudence and foresight, and have acted as men bent upon bringing about their own ruin. From the commencement of the present session they appear to have been doing their best to convince the public that the interests of the pastoral tenants of the Crown and of the remainder of the colonists are antagonistic, and can never be identified or reconciled. A general election is looming in the distance, and yet they they have adopted not a conciliatory policy, but a course which has roused the public to resistance, and obliged them to think of reprisals for present restrictions on the occupation of land for agricultural purposes; they have, in fact, in the face of the ensuing general elections, provided the people with a watchword, and the cause for using it, and totally disregarded the experience furnished by other colonies, where a reaction has invariably been the result of continued one-sided legislation on the part of their fellow-squatters. Their last action has been to place a Ministry in power of which the least that can be said is, that they do not, and are never likely to, possess the confidence of the country. Neither the known predilections of the new Government, nor the circumstances which attended its birth, are calculated, we imagine, to allay public excitement so long as it retains power. Two out of the present Executive Council occupy an anomalous and almost unprecedented position, and are afraid to meet their constituents, Mr. Watts, the new Minister for Lands and Works, and Mr. M'Lean, the new Colonial Treasurer, are known to be imbued with deep-seated party views and feelings, and adverse to the growth of any new interest. With regard to the latter, there is every probability that he will have a brief tenure of office if the rumour that the Hon. J. Douglas intends to contest with him for the representation of the Eastern Downs be true. Mr. Douglas is well known in that locality, and is, we may almost say, beloved by the residents there; when he was in the Lower House, in fact, he was virtually the representative of the constituency. Although Mr. Douglas would stand a very fair chance if he stood for Brisbane, it is the general opinion that he would do well to seize time by the forelock, and enter for the Eastern Downs. The inevitable Mr. Pring is so well known that nothing need be said about him; if his constituents know him as well as others do, he is not very likely to be re-elected. Mr. Dalrymple has long hankered after the "sweets of office," and although Mr. Herbert and himself were somewhat unfortunate in their business co-partnery, they may perhaps, now that they are both engaged in administering the public business, and superintending the public expenditure, be rather more successful so far as regards their own interests.

(From the Daily Guardian, July 24.)

It seems that, with all Mr. Pring's knowledge of constitutional law and the modes of successfully evading it, he has, on second thoughts, declined the responsibility of advising his colleagues to proceed with the proposed bill for imposing additional taxation until the great offices of State are again filled by duly elected responsible Ministers; so, when the House meets to-day, it is to adjourn until the elections have taken place—at least, that is the latest official programme which has been published—but in these unsettled times it is scarcely safe to venture upon any positive statement respecting political movements, even for a single day, because Ministers and pseudo-Ministers seem utterly undecided as to what course they will pursue, and leave it pretty much to the chapter of accidents to determine. That the one now decided on is the usual and constitutional mode of proceeding under such circumstances we never for a moment doubted; but why the new Executive Council omitted to take this course at first, and have now changed their minds, is a mystery we cannot pretend to explain. The passing of the "Treasury bills Bill" on Friday last, when there was no Colonial Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, or Attorney-General in the House, and when the only gentlemen entitled to hold those offices were opposed to the bill passing in that manner, was clearly an unconstitutional proceeding, and such an one as few persons out of the Legislative Assembly would be bold enough to defend. Certainly Mr. Raff hinted in the House on Friday last that if the bill was passed the banks would come to the rescue; but Mr. Herbert added that a bill to provide for additional taxation must also pass before the members of the new Executive Council could be appointed to offices. Yet the following day all these appointments were announced in the *Government Gazette*. As it is now clearly demonstrated that the bank managers are the real rulers of the colony, it may be that those gentlemen at length have some doubt as to the absolute safety of the line of conduct they sketched out for the irresponsible advisers of his Excellency to pursue, and relented at the eleventh hour—waving, in fact, the voting of the new taxes, and providing sufficient cash to enable the public works to be proceeded with until the new Ministers could take their places in a constitutional manner. If this is so, it will account for the sudden change which has come over the counsels of the new Executive. Another explanation is that Mr. Herbert has received intelligence from the manager of the Sydney branch of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, to the effect that that bank is in a position to carry out its engagement with the Queensland Government. Such may be the case, but, if so, it is a fact known only to Mr. Herbert and the new Executive. The late Ministry were in communication with the same manager up to the latter end of last week, and the most cheerful information he could furnish them was that he hoped to be able to carry out the original contract. Whatever may have been the cause which led to this change of tactics by the new Government, we are heartily glad to learn that they have decided to make such a change and carry on the Government in the ordinary constitutional mode. The monetary crisis would have been severely felt by us if it had come upon us under the most favourable circumstances, but coming as it did at a Ministerial crisis the difficulty was increased twentyfold, because party feeling ran so high, the Opposition were flushed with their recent victory over the Ministry, and were so anxious to turn them out of office, that they could not, and never attempted to, consider the financial difficulty in any other light than as a party question. The squatters were frightened—dreadfully frightened—at Mr. Macalister's new Land Bill; they beat him and his supporters in the House on a question involving one of the main principles of that bill, and they thought he ought to go out of office at once, and allow their own leader to take his place; he intimated his intention of not going out of office until the end of the session, or, at any rate, until a decided vote of want of confidence in his administration had been carried. Just at this juncture came the news of the monetary crisis in England, and the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank—it afforded another opportunity for getting rid of the Ministry who had dared to bring in a land bill obnoxious to the squatter, and it was not lost. In the first place, the liberty to deal with the difficulty in their own way was denied to the Government by the appointment of a select committee on financial arrangements, and, when it was discovered that a majority of that committee were in favour of the Ministerial plan to get out of the difficulty, unconstitutional practices were resorted to, and at length the object was gained—their places were made "too hot to hold them." Ministers sent in their resignations, which were accepted by his Excellency; but then there was the further difficulty of getting over the present financial crisis in some way, before there was time for the new Ministry to take office in a constitutional manner, so, as usually happens in such cases, one wrong step had to be followed by several others before there was an opportunity of getting back to the right path again. There is not the slightest doubt but that the late Ministry would have been supported by a majority of the House in settling the financial difficulties into which the colony had fallen, had it not been for the unfortunate Land Bill which the Ministry had brought in in defiance of the squatters. This, when the present excitement has had time to cool down, will be admitted on all sides; and it is as well, therefore, for electors to bear it in mind, so that the claims of the new Ministry for support may be decided upon their true merits. It is all very well for them to say that they came to the rescue and saved the ship of State in the storm after it had been abandoned; but it should also be remembered that they mutinied when the storm was at its height, and drove the proper steersman from the helm.

EDUCATION.

THE LATE DEPUTATION OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN TO THE HONORABLE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable journal to correct a misstatement on the occasion of the above by the Rev. J. Dwyer, who (as appears from your report in Tuesday's *Herald*) stated that "at the William-street National School scarcely any Catholic children attended."

I have taken the trouble of ascertaining the truth, which is that more than 22 (twenty-two) per cent. of the whole children attending it are Catholics. This cannot be disputed, as the admission register will attest the fact. Bearing in mind that the Catholics are only about 25 per cent. of the people of this city, or the colony generally, each can judge for himself of the amount of support given by them to National Schools, and especially to the particular one in question.

I no more doubt the Rev. Mr. Dwyer's truthfulness and love of fair play than I do my own existence, but he has been misinformed—most probably by persons whose interest it was to make him believe that St. Mary's Model School, close by, attracted and retained the children belonging to the denomination with which it is connected in the locality.

VERITAS,

25th July.

THE WRECK RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have promised £50 towards the fund now being raised for the surviving families, the widows and orphans made so by the loss of husbands and fathers during the late gales. But I am told that at the meeting of the committee on Wednesday money was voted away to a person or persons neither widows or orphans. I take it that this is a misappropriation of the funds. My subscription was promised in the belief that the first resolution would be carried out in its integrity. The resolution was as follows—"That this meeting, regarding with deep sorrow the fatal results of the late gales on the coast, and warmly sympathising with the surviving families of those who have been drowned, feels it to be an imperative duty to use every possible exertion for the alleviation of the distress that must exist, and for the pecuniary relief of those who may be found to need it." I take the liberty of saying that I shall withhold my donation from the general fund, and take measures to distribute my mite amongst the widows and orphans, unless the resolution be carried out in its integrity. I enclose my card, and am, Sir,

A CITIZEN.

SKETCHES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

No. V.

THE OKAIHAU PAH.

SOME apology may be necessary for introducing the old story of the attempted capture of the pah erected by the Chief Heke, in the year 1845, at Okaihau, into this series of sketches, which professes to deal rather with the natives as they have shown themselves of late, than at a period so long past. My reason for doing so is this: the Okaihau pah was the first of these native strongholds regularly attempted by our forces; it was also the scene of some fighting of a kind that has been rare indeed in the annals of Maori warfare, as the fighting was actually hand to hand for some time.

The determined resistance of the chief John Heke, a near relation of the still more renowned warrior Hongi Ika, to whom reference has been made in a former paper, to the erection of a flagstaff at Kororareka, in the Bay of Islands, resulted in the temporary desertion of that place by the Europeans, after a fight, in which the loss was much greater on the Maori side than our own. This rather pusillanimous desertion of their post was followed by a reaction. Thomas (or Tamati) Walker Nene, the famous chief of another section of the Ngapuhi from Heke, gathered together his friends, and proceeded to attack that chief, professedly in revenge for his European friends who were driven from Kororareka by Heke. The war began on very equal terms, but on the whole Heke's people were getting the worst of it, as they lost most men. This new, and perhaps rather unexpected assistance, induced the Governor to send troops as soon as any arrived to the help of Walker and to punish Heke.

Inland from the Bay of Islands, but at no great distance from a navigable river, lies a small and romantic lake. It was at this place that the famous chief, Hongi Ika, died, and in dying warned his countrymen to fight against all European soldiers, whom he described as men dressed in red, who neither bought nor sold, who neither farmed nor traded, but who lived upon fighting. Heke, who was nearly connected with the great warrior, thought this place peculiarly suitable for making a stand against the European troops and their allies. He accordingly set to work and built a pah close to the lake's edge, in the most approved native fashion. It was not, however, by any means of so solid a construction as most of the late pahs have been, the stakes being for the most part light enough for a man to carry easily, and there being only a single fence of these.

The place has usually been known by the name of the Okaihau Pah, but this is not strictly correct—the correct name of the place being "Taumata Lutu," the name of the pah being "Te Kahika."

In common with most of our early operations in New Zealand, the whole scheme of attack was wretchedly conceived by our officers. The road from the Bay of Islands is a long and a very bad one, but boats could have landed the soldiers within a few miles of the lake, with an excellent cart track only to travel. Of course, the bad land route was chosen, and the soldiers, to the number of about three hundred, inclusive of a detachment of sailors who were landed from the man-of-war, reached Walker's pah worn out and dispirited by the hardships of a very severe march. Another effect of this choice of roads was that they were unable to bring any cannon, and the only artillery they had was a single rocket tube brought by the sailors.

Poor as the preparations made were, however, the soldiers were very confident of an easy victory over the savages, as they esteemed them. Most of the auxiliary Maories who had readily assisted Walker and his men, stood aloof to see how the new combatants would get on before they took any part in the fight. In spite of not a few warnings from both natives and resident Europeans, the military commander determined to attack the place next morning, and carry it by a *coup de main*. The position of the pah was, like most native forts in New Zealand, singularly well chosen. Standing close to the lake, the banks of which are precipitous for the most part, it was protected behind by the dense forest which came up to its outside fence in unbroken thickness, while the lake forbade an attack in front, leaving it vulnerable on but two sides. It was decided to make the attack on both of these, and with this view a party of eighty soldiers were conducted under cover of the darkness round the lake to within a short distance of the face of the pah farthest from the main body of the troops. It was intended to begin the fight by discharging a few rockets into the pah to frighten the defenders. The main body were then to advance skirmishing towards their side of the fortification, and when the Maories were thus drawn away from the farther side it was to be assaulted by the ambush, and, if possible, carried.

The scheme, which could not have succeeded by any possibility if the pah had been as strong as some that have been made since, was marvellously nearly successful. The ambush of eighty men was posted in what is known by the Maories as a "Pare-pare" or dry ditch, at about two hundred yards from the pah, without being discovered. At daybreak the rocket practice was commenced without, however, doing any great damage to anything. It is said that none of the rockets entered the pah at all, and it appears certain that no one was hurt by them.

By the time the small stock of rockets was exhausted the men had breakfasted, and the attack was ordered. The troops in the main body advanced in skirmishing order firing, and as soon as time had been given for this to draw away the Maories to that side of the pah, the company of soldiers in ambush rose from the ditch and made a rush at the pah on their side. They had almost reached it, and, with the exception of a few straggling shots that did no harm to any one from numbers of the startled garrison, they were unopposed. Eyewitnesses say that in two minutes more the fence, slight as it was, would have been pulled down, which could have been done by hand, when a volley was suddenly poured in upon their flank.

The chief Kawiti, who was Heke's great ally throughout the war, had just arrived at the very critical point of time to save the garrison. He had nearly 200 of his best warriors with him, and charged at once upon the discharge of his volley.

The troops behaved well under the trying circumstances, and wheeling to the right, charged with the bayonet along the face of the pah. Kawiti's men charged them boldly, and met them hand to hand—the long tomahawk against the bayonet. The Maories at last gave way and fell back, but the troops were suffering too much from the flank fire of the pah to do more than merely repel their charge and fall back towards the lake. They were now in a very dangerous position, as they were cut off upon a sort of tongue of high land that ran out into the lake, with a force of bold and now exulting enemies numbering about 400 men against their small force of eighty. In this position they seem to have displayed some degree of irresolution; hesitating what to do, they did nothing but waited, and thus were nearly destroyed.

The main force seemed suddenly paralysed by this non-success of their plan, and fell back from the pah, and Heke's people at once conceived the idea of cutting off the small body of men now apparently in their power. A party of the most experienced warriors sallied from the pah, and joined by some of Kawiti's men charged the soldiers. The plan adopted was to use nothing but their guns, and these they carried holding them by the middle swinging. Formed in a close column they charged in this way—totally undeterred by the heavy fire with which they were received. It was not until the column reached within a few yards of the troops that it suddenly opened out and at once delivered its volley. The plan did away with the evil of the bad shooting which is characteristic of the Maories better than any other could have done, and inflicted heavy loss upon the troops. These fell back in some confusion, and it was only by a great exertion that they were brought up to the charge. When they did so, of course, the natives had to fall back as they had no means of meeting the bayonet effectually. So much did the result encourage the natives, however, that they renewed the attempt twice, rushing on as soon as they had loaded, with the same undaunted courage and the same remarkable self-command which enabled them to retain their fire until it almost singed the troops fired at. So terrible was the effect of these repeated assaults that the only thing which saved the troops from destruction was the position they occupied with their backs to the lake. If they could have run away there is no doubt at all they would have done so; but the feeling that there was a precipice behind them and deep water below saved them from so fatal an attempt as a flight. Twice, at least, they were driven to the very edge of the precipice, and each time the courage of despair enabled them to form and charge the overwhelming force of the enemy, which could not, of course, stand before them. At last the courage which had enabled the native warriors to do so much was exhausted, and they allowed the reduced force of British troops to retreat unmolested. The loss on our side was not less than a third of the number engaged, while that of the natives must have amounted to at least forty or fifty men.

The attempt to take the pah was then abandoned with as great a degree of folly as had characterised the attack upon it. It would have been easy to get up a cannon or two and knocked the pah to pieces, thus putting some damper upon the exulting spirits of the natives; but all the commander of the troops seemed to think of was how best to get back with his wounded to the Bay of Islands.

To those who have read my paper upon the Maori pah, it will not be difficult to see why I append this account to it. In the first place, the Okaihau pah was the first case of a serious attempt, by means of regular troops, to take a Maori fortification. Its failure is to be attributed, perhaps, to an accident in the first instance, but the whole affair marks a great era in Maori warfare. Pahs were never afterwards made on so slight a plan as to encourage the notion that they could possibly be pulled down by a body of troops merely charging them; and the Maories, warned by the result of the fight, never again charged a considerable body of British troops on open ground.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	460	13	2
Gin	11	11	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	0	18	3
Whisky	0	0	11
Rum	716	0	9
Wine	83	5	8
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	9	7	3
——— (in bottle)	91	12	6
Tobacco and snuff	72	14	0
Tea	215	11	6
Coffee and chicory	113	7	0
Sugar, refined	0	13	11
——— unrefined	168	8	2
Opium	126	7	6
Rice	20	0	0
Pilotage	56	14	0
Dues	16	10	0
Ad valorem	796	18	6
Package charge	566	8	0
Total	£3587	17	13

Mr. Dean offered for sale to-day some choice wines, spirits, and other liquors, but the feeling prevalent at every sale held this week was again manifest, and the business done was quite nominal.

The Money Article in this morning's paper contains an error respecting the Pacific Insurance Company's report. The balance carried to next account is a *debit* not a credit one.

The Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum. A similar dividend has been declared by the Newcastle Co-operative Steam Tug Company.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Commercial Bank takes place at noon to-morrow.

The weekly wool sales held to-day proved a repetition of last week. The attendance was so small and the trade so apathetic, that Messrs. Irwin and Turner withdrew their entire catalogue without offering a line. Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 100 bales, and sold 28 bales, twenty of which were scoured. For these, prices ranged at from 14½d. to 23d.; 4 bales of handwashed brought 12½d. to 18½d. The only lot worth mentioning was 9 bales good scoured, marked TAS, placed at 23d. About 8000 sheepskins were sold, at 5d. to 7d.

Mr. J. Graham sold 8 bales washed wool at 15½d, and one lot skins at 6½d.

The order of the produce sales to-morrow will be—Mort and Co., Irwin and Turner, Ebsworth, Graham.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold to-day at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, fat bullocks, at £6 to £7 14s.; and cows at £6 15s. to £7 8s.; average for the lot, £7 0s. 5d.

The W. B. Scranton, from California, arrived to-day with 308,000 feet of lumber and 25 flasks of quicksilver. She reports the Coya loading for Sydney, and the Golden Sunset for Melbourne. By her we have San Francisco papers to June 4th. The *Weekly Bulletin* of June 2nd supplies the following respecting breadstuffs:—

The grain harvest is about commencing in this State, and the yield of wheat, barley, &c., promises to be far in excess of that of any former year in the history of California. The breadth of land seeded is generally believed to be unprecedentedly large, and the season has been highly propitious. The recent storm may have inflicted some damage on full-sown grain, but by far the largest breadth of land was not planted till February and March, and it is very generally conceded that these late crops have been vastly benefited by the storm. Several well-informed parties, whose opportunities for judging of the extent of the crops is unquestionable, give it as their deliberate opinion that the late rains will increase the yield of wheat at least 500,000 sacks, while barley will turn out fully as well as though the storm had not occurred. Assuming, then, that the cereal crops will be far in excess of those of any former year, the question of how our great surplus is to be disposed of becomes one of deep interest to farmers. That China will continue to purchase on a liberal scale there seems to be no reason to doubt. With regard to the Australian colonies, however, much will depend upon the contingencies of the weather there during the next season. It is hardly probable that they will be afflicted with a severe drought two years in succession, and if they be not, we can hardly count upon any considerable demand from that quarter. The question of a demand from England will hinge largely upon the supply of tonnage and magnitude of her own crops and those of central and northern Europe. We are inclined to believe that in the contingency of low freights England will be our largest customer. Nor should we be at all surprised to witness a demand from New York. Late eastern accounts mention the fact that a large portion of last season's surplus wheat crop is in a damaged condition, and therefore only fit for feed and distilling purposes; in addition to which it is currently reported that in those States where winter wheat is cultivated, the crop will be a failure, through the rigours of the past winter. These, however, are questions to be determined by the future. In conclusion we may adopt the advice of a contemporary to farmers: "Do not waste because you have an abundance. The Almighty does not give us two such productive years in succession. The next year may be a repetition of the famine year of 1864. Save your hay as well as your grain. It may be needed should the summer and autumn of 1867 again dry up field and plain. If not, it can be profitably fed to sheep and cattle in the winter, and some compensation for the labour bestowed will be received in the shape of fertilising material for fallow lands."

Flour.—There is a continued good demand for export to China, and the market for standard brands is tolerably well supported. The arrival of the Teresa hence to Hongkong, previous to April 1st, without flour, had strengthened that market, the price of Californian having advanced to 8 dollars 50 cents per 200 lbs. The next vessel hence to arrive there was the White Swallow, with a full cargo. The above quotation affords a good margin, and Chinamen and others are availing themselves of it. Sales include 500 barrels superfine, country brand, private. We quote:—

Superfine, half-sacks, per barrel, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents
Ditto, quarter-sacks, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents
Extra, half sacks, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents
Ditto, quarter-sacks, 5 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars.

Wheat.—The market is a shade firmer under advices from China, the range being 1 dollar 65 cents to 1 dollar 75 cents per 100 lbs. Sales of 1367 sacks of good to choice coast at 1 dollar 65 cents to 1 dollar 67½ cents, and 500 sacks choice Bay at 1 dollar 72½ cents per 100 lbs.

Barley is dull. Sales include 1500 sacks feed at 80 to 82½ cents per 100 lbs.

Oats.—100 sacks ordinary, 1 dollar 70 cents per 100 lbs. Prices range from 1 dollar 70 cents to 1 dollar 90 cents, according to quality.

The *Daily Alta* of the 4th reports:—

Flour.—In good request, both for home consumption and export, at prices ranging at 6 dollars 25 cents for extra in barrels; 6 dollars for bakers' ditto, in half and quarter-sacks; extra, both city and country, in quarter-sacks, at 6 dollars; ditto ditto, in half-sacks, at 5 dollars 75 cents; superfine, in quarter-sacks, at 5 dollars 50 cents; and ditto half-sacks, at 5 dollars 25 cents. Low grades are quoted 25 cents per barrel less.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, May 29th.—The *Post's* money article says there is increasing ease in the money market, and growing activity in all descriptions of Government securities. Cotton, quiet, at 40 to 42 cents for middling; sales of the week, 23,000 bales; exports, 5000 bales. Breadstuffs lower. Weekly bank statement less unfavourable than was expected. Price of gold, 139½. Legal tenders, 75 to 75½.

Later Tasmanian papers are to hand. The *Hobart Town Mercury* of Monday says:—

We have no news of importance to chronicle to-day. The markets continue without alteration, and there has been little business doing. We, therefore, merely refer to our former price list, and will report more fully with the opening of the week.

We take the following from the *Launceston Examiner* of the 21st instant:—

There has been little doing to-day in business circles, and we can hear of no sale of importance having taken place. We quote wheat 5s 6d; flour, £13 to £13 10s, according to brand; oats are worth 4s 6d to 4s 10d; bran, 1s 6d, without bags. The Black Swan and Mercury, which sail to-day, take fair quantities of flour and oats for the Victorian market.

The following paragraph, from the *Times* of 28th April, indicates that the New South Wales and English coal and mineral oil companies are not likely to have the Eastern markets to themselves:—

The report of the China Steamship and Labuan Coal Company, to be presented on the 30th instant, states that the company have obtained a large concession of land as well as the additional right of raising petroleum and cutting timber, that their coal has taken a place equal to that of the best English in the markets of China and Singapore, and that springs of oil in large quantities have been found in three districts. A tramway of seven miles to facilitate the shipment of coal is considered necessary, and will be made at a cost of £37,000, the Government having granted 550 acres of land per mile of railway. Finally, the directors state their undiminished confidence in the value of the property, and in the prospect of earning a satisfactory dividend when the proposed works shall have been carried out.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers, Cattle, and Lambs.
MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Dogcarts, Buggies, &c.
MR. THOMSON.—At the Victoria Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff; at his Depot at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, and Fruit.
MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves.
MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
MR. GRAHAM.—At Lime-street Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Beef; at his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, &c.
MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.
MR. DEAN.—At Flood's Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, Californian Wheat.
MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Navy Canvas, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Half-hose, Bodices, Steel Skirts, &c.
MR. COLLIER.—At Leigh's Bond, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco and Cigars.
MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of the Library of the late Mr. Denichy.
MR. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., at 11 o'clock, Friend's Bottled Stout; at his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Earthenware and China, Britannia Metal and Electro-plated Ware, Bagatelle Boards, Chisels, Saddles.
MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cape Raisins, Boots and Shoes.
MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Scotch Pie Shop, King-street, at — o'clock, Stock, Fittings, Furniture, Show Glasses, Crockery, &c.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land and Cottages, in Kent-street; Land and Houses, in Harris and John streets, Pyrmont; Land and Houses, at Balmain; Vendors' Interest in Several Mortgages, Debt, &c.
MESSRS. BEARDMORE AND STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, and Billet Wood; at the Depot, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Oranges and Lemons.
MESSRS. HARRISON AND JONES.—At Blackwall Stores, at half-past 12 o'clock, Tallow, Sheepskins, &c.
MR. SHEA.—At the Railway Terminus, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Sale Yards, at 12 o'clock, Butter, Bacon, Pigs, Eggs, &c., &c.
MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Farm Produce.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, and Sundries.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
SECOND READING OF THE BILL.
(Continued from the Herald of July 9.)

THE House was more crowded last night in the early period of the sitting than at any time since the commencement of the Reform debate.

After various unimportant questions had been asked, the debate on the Franchise Bill was continued by

Mr. LOWE, who commenced by observing that, as no Ministerial speaker had explained what the principle of this bill was, he would assume that it must rest on one of two principles—either that the franchise was a thing good in itself, or that it was a means to obtain the end of good and impartial government. The first principle was very convenient to start from, inasmuch as it required no kind of proof; it was not a question of politics, and could not be dealt with by any kind of argument within the range of politics, and was entirely emancipated from the necessity of looking to consequence; and to show that the second—the franchise as a means to an end—is the true principle of the Constitution, he quoted from the preamble of the Act of Henry IV., which restricted the county franchise to 40s. freeholders, the meaning of which, he maintained, was that, though the franchise is not to be given to all men who are fit, it is not to be given to any one who is not fit. Though on the first principle it was impossible to argue, on the second there was sufficient common ground between opponents to allow of some compromise being arrived at. In order to ascertain the principle of the bill, it was necessary to ascertain what the bill would do; but the imperfect manner in which the Government had brought the subject before them rendered it impossible to arrive at that knowledge. Everything, however, tended to show that the bill had been originally intended as a simple extension of the franchise; the concessions by which the Government had arrived at their present irrational position had been forced from them in stages. The classes of voters, he argued, which were to be admitted under this bill were entirely new; their opinions were unascertained, and it was impossible, without the redistribution scheme, therefore, to know what the effect of the bill would be, though the Government had the required information in their pockets, and could have no other motive for withholding it but mere wantonness. Amid loud cheers from the Opposition he declared the obstinacy of the Government to be prompted by a desire to compel the House of Commons to pass under the yoke, to degrade and insult it, and illustrated this by quotations from the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Goschen, adding that while the two first were for compelling Parliament to bend to their will, Mr. Goschen was for cajoling it and taking it in. The Government had themselves admitted that it was necessary for the House of Commons to have before it the redistribution scheme before going into the details of the bill in committee, and it would task even the subtle genius of Mr. Gladstone to show what there was in the information which made it proper to be produced at one stage and not another. Alluding to the rumours afloat that Mr. Gladstone would to-night make a still further concession—that the two bills should proceed from the second reading *pari passu*—he pointed out that this would not meet the objections taken to the present course of the Government, and, after showing that, if the bill passed, neither the present constituency nor the provisional constituency to be created by it would be capable of settling the redistribution scheme, he argued with great force that the House was bound in honour and self-respect to decline dealing with the question in a fragmentary manner. In commenting on the motives of the Government for adopting this course, he remarked that if they expected to get something by it which they would not get if they had introduced a comprehensive measure, that something must be very important to induce them to stake their existence on its concealment; and members who were interested in redistribution were justified in concluding the worst. He showed by a minute calculation, and quotations from Mr. Baxter's pamphlet, that the effect of the bill would be to transfer to the working classes the power of electing the majority of borough members. The House had been treated by the Government as no better than condemned criminals; they were threatened with the consequences of an agitation, and it was not the fault of some of the supporters of the bill if it did not grow into a terrorism. In arguing that the bill was not founded on any calculation of results, but on a sweeping principle which must lead to universal suffrage, he created great merriment by turning Mr. Gladstone's "flesh and blood" and "fellow Christian" arguments against the £7 franchise by showing that they led to female suffrage, and even a beasts' Parliament after the model of "Reynard the Fox," and in the same vein he ridiculed the argument derived from the income of the working classes by showing that if used only to admit the £7 householders, Mr. Gladstone's figure would give them an income of £1200 a year each. He concluded that the bill was founded on the principle that the franchise was a right, and must lead to democracy, which he defined to be the government of the rich by the poor. After dealing in detail with Mr. Mill's speech, and showing that many of his arguments were opposed to his written opinions, he went at length into the question of Trades' Unions, quoting from various manifestoes to prove that their working was a war against superiority, and that the addition of a Parliamentary Franchise to their present powers was the only thing wanted to enable them to establish a terrorism. He shadowed out the results of democratising our Constitution on such questions as peace and war, free trade, the Church Establishment, an hereditary Peerage, and the character of the House of Commons, maintaining on this last point that it differed from the Assemblies of France and the United States, elected by universal suffrage, and that it would be necessary to separate the functions of the Executive from its present close connexion with the House of Commons. In an elaborate and well-sustained argument appealing to the example of Australia and the United States, and quoting from various speeches of Mr. Bright, he showed how unfit this country was for democracy, and how, in process of time, it would sweep away all our existing institutions, such as the aristocracy and the Bench, to replace them by others more representative, and consequently more dependent on the people, and would ultimately leave the Monarch face to face with a Democratic Assembly. It was now, he said, that the House had the deepest cause to regret the death of Lord Palmerston, in whose grave his colleagues had buried all their moderation and statesmanship, and in reply to the appeals for confidence at the sacrifice of convictions he energetically repudiated any allegiance to Lord Russell. Of democracy he declared he had no fear, but he feared to see a number of gentlemen of position and property carried away, though unpersuaded, to vote for a policy which they disapproved. After again happily capping Mr. Gladstone's Virgilian quotation, he concluded with an eloquent peroration, warning the House against wantonly rushing into a course which must undo the work of our ancestors, and must lead to the downfall of the most cherished institutions of the country.

The cheers which saluted the conclusion of Mr. Lowe's speech were unusually prolonged, and for a minute or two no member rose. There were loud cries for Mr. Childers, who, it appeared to be assumed would follow, but ultimately the discussion was continued by Mr. Hodgkinson, who supported the treatment of the question by halves, and pointed out various practical difficulties in the way of passing a comprehensive measure; by Mr. Yorke, who disclaimed any feeling of hostility to the working classes, but denied that there was any practical grievance under the present system; by Mr. Leeman, who argued that the spread of railways and commercial enterprise had created a large class of artisans who were deserving of the franchise, and denied that they would combine for political ends; and by Lord Royston, who contended that this bill would not effect the desired aim—making the House of Commons a perfect representative of the whole community.

When Lord Royston sat down more than a score of members sprang to their legs to catch the Speaker's eye, and the same eagerness was manifested throughout the evening as each successive speaker concluded. Mr. Allen, who followed Lord Royston, supported the bill as a measure of justice to the working classes, and concurred thoroughly in the separation of the two branches.

Mr. Bromley expressed a strong desire for the settlement of the question, but objected to this bill on the ground chiefly that it would swamp the agricultural element in counties, instancing the influence which Birmingham would have on the elections of North Warwickshire.

Mr. Otway, after some general reasoning in support of the bill, created great laughter by adding that if the clause disfranchising the dockyard labourers were retained in committee, he should give the third reading a determined opposition.

Mr. R. W. Duff, though favourable to reform, condemned the hasty and imperfect manner in which the Government had dealt with it, and objected strongly to give them the uncontrolled power they would possess over the settlement of the question if this half-and-half measure were read a second time. He objected not to an extension of the suffrage, but to organic changes which would disturb the balance of electoral power.

Mr. James, while objecting to a Franchise Bill *per se*, consented, after the promise of the Government to produce their redistribution scheme, to vote for the second reading on the understanding that his vote meant no more than the assertion of the principle that an extension of the suffrage must be an essential part of any reform bill, and reserving to himself the right of opposing it at a future stage. In the same way, while cordially agreeing with the amendment, he felt bound to oppose it, as tending by its results to postpone the settlement of the question.

Mr. Schreiber treated the question statistically, showing at length that one-half of the male occupiers were already on the register, that the labouring classes were already fully represented, and that in some boroughs the result of the bill would be delusive, and in others excessive. He objected, too, to the great transfer of taxing power to a portion of the community which paid so small a share of direct taxes.

Mr. Childers controverted some of the arguments of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Gregory derived from the workings of democracy in Australia, and defended colonial legislation on such subjects as religion, education, and self-defence, maintaining that the defects of their commercial policy were attributable to the influence of the agricultural interest. To convict Mr. Lowe of inconsistency he read a long string of extracts from former speeches of his in Australia, and answered Lord Stanley's argument for the amendment by a quotation from his own speech on the bill of 1859. In reply to the objection that the bill would give predominance to the working men, he argued that no class could obtain predominance except it could elect members from its own body, and, having read other quotations from the unfulfilled vaticinations uttered before the Reform Act of 1832, he concluded by predicting that even should the amendment be successful the combination must fall to pieces immediately afterwards.

The motion for adjournment made by Lord Cranbourne at 12 o'clock, gave rise to the usual animated conversation, Captain Grosvenor and Captain Vivian protesting against so early an adjournment, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Wyld, and others renewing the complaint that new members and independent members had not been allowed adequate opportunities of speaking, while Mr. Watkin (meeting with no support) suggested that the House should meet to-day at 12 o'clock. Ultimately the debate was adjourned until the usual hour.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

The adjourned debate was resumed in a not over full House by

Lord CRANBOURNE, who, after some sharp criticisms on the unfair attempts of Mr. Gladstone and other Ministerial speakers to throw dirt on the supporters of the amendment in default of better arguments, pointed out that, though the working classes, as he freely admitted, differed in no respect in their nature and character as Englishmen from other classes, this bill subjected them to a special trial and temptation without calculating the consequences. The franchise to them was a convertible commodity; those who cared nothing for politics would use it to obtain bribes, and those who were anxious about politics would draw their advantage from it in class legislation. In summing up the course of the debate he maintained that the gist of the Ministerial speeches was in favour of the amendment, and in adverting to the rumour as to the further concession to be made by Mr. Gladstone to-night, to carry on the Franchise and and the Redistribution Bills *pari passu*, he argued that it would not meet the desire of the House, which was to obtain a complete control over the whole course of legislation on this matter. He therefore advised Mr. Gladstone, for his own sake, not to consent to so unnecessary and so unremunerative a humiliation. That the £7 householders were fit for such an extension of the franchise as would give them their fair share of representation he admitted, but they were not fit for that which would make them despots over the rest of the community. Whether that would be the effect of this bill it would be impossible to tell in the absence of the redistribution scheme, and that was the point required to be determined before a Reform Bill could be pronounced to be good or bad. From the care taken to conceal this scheme, it might be augured to be something serious, and in the absence of more definite information, he looked to Mr. Bright's views, which he inferred would be the governing principles of the scheme, meeting Mr. Bright's assertion, that he had had no conversation with Lord John Russell on the subject for seven years, by a pointed inquiry whether he had had no conversation with Mr. Milner Gibson. He dwelt on the inconveniences of the concealment practised by the Government, and urged the House not to consent to a course so derogatory to its honour and self-respect.

Captain Grosvenor supported the bill in a lively speech, expressing his preference for a complete measure, if it had been possible to carry it, and rallying the Opposition on their insensibility to the sound arguments which had been advanced in favour of the extension of the suffrage.

Mr. Butler Johnstone maintained that no Reform Bill could be carried except by a tacit understanding between the leaders of both parties. A Government which desired to accomplish this task must not only conciliate as much support as possible on its own side, but must be careful not to irritate its opponents, and both these conditions Mr. Gladstone had failed to fulfil. No Reform Bill, he argued, could be satisfactory to any side of the House which was not produced in its integrity, and he warned the Government that in proportion as they threw themselves into the arms of Mr. Bright they would sever themselves from the real feeling of the country.

The O'Donoghue supported the bill in a speech composed in the main of abstract disquisitions on the best form of government, the true character of a representative system, and the necessary attributes of a Reform Bill, concluding that the extension of the franchise was the essence of Reform; that the form of this bill was the best calculated to insure success, and that the opposition of the Conservative party was prompted by a dislike to the principle of an extension of the suffrage. He admitted that the great body of the aristocracy were not hostile to the bill, and, after reminding the House that the Irish Liberals had loyally assisted their English brethren in every struggle, he concluded by an earnest profession of faith in the present Government.

The discussion was continued by Mr. A. Grant, who argued in favour of a bill which would include a redistribution of seats and a rectification of boundaries; by Mr. Hibbert, who maintained that working men did not possess their fair share of electoral power, and supported the bill as best calculated in form and intent to do justice to the unenfranchised class; by Sir M. Beach, who, guarding himself against being supposed to be opposed to all Reform, condemned the bill as tending to swamp the agricultural interest and to give the preponderance to the working classes, characterising it as the commencement of a contest between rich and poor, aristocracy and democracy.

Mr. Baines, on the other hand, as a sincere friend to our mixed form of government, defended the bill as calculated to unite all classes by doing justice to large masses of our fellow-countrymen. He referred to the statistics of the progress of education among the working classes, to the spread of cheap literature, the increase in their habits of saving, and particularly to the support they had given to the Volunteer movement, to show that the voters proposed to be admitted were fit for the franchise; and argued that the bill would still leave the working classes in a minority in the representation.

Mr. Newdegate pointed out the difference between this bill and the measure of 1832, which raised the franchise, but was called a Reform Bill because it so redistributed the representation that the will of the people could be adequately expressed. He dwelt on the deficiencies of the present county representation, and, though favourable to a reduction of the franchise, declined to support the bill, because until the redistribution scheme was produced it was impossible to see whether those anomalies would be redressed.

Mr. P. Taylor supported the bill, not because it came up to the wishes of the party below the gangway, but because the Government intended to stand or fall by it, and it therefore offered an opportunity of settling the question. He recommended a dissolution if the bill were rejected.

Mr. R. J. Harvey, who, speaking from the Conservative side, was loudly cheered from the Ministerial benches, also professed his intention to support the bill.

Mr. W. Duncombe condemned the bill on account of its parentage, which he maintained cast a suspicion on its honesty.

Mr. Locke King expressed his regret that the opposition to this bill should have been started on the Liberal side of the House, and after referring, amid increasing signs of impatience, to the history of previous bills, accepted the measure as an honest settlement.

Up to this period the debate had been conducted in a thin and somewhat languid and inattentive House, but when Mr. Disraeli rose, at 25 minutes past 10, the benches rapidly filled, and the cheers and counter-cheers began to flow from side to side with increasing warmth and rapidity as each telling point was delivered.

Mr. Disraeli was received with loud and prolonged cheering, and commenced his speech by dealing with the motives assigned for the production of this measure—Parliamentary pledges and Ministerial promises. Parliamentary freedom he contended, meant not only freedom of debate or freedom from arrest, but freedom of legislation, and he denied that Parliament could be bound by the acts of its predecessors, adding that no Parliament could be more pledged on reform than the present, for it had been less had expressly excluded it from the Ministerial programme, and Lord Palmerston had never mentioned the word in his election address. He vindicates successive Prime Ministers from the charge of broken vows, in an elaborate retrospect of the history of the question, maintaining that it was the efforts of the bit-by-bit reformers which had induced Lord Russell originally to take up the question, since, being thoroughly master of the subject, he knew that the redistribution of power—the real pith of the question—could only be treated by a comprehensive measure. And yet—he added amid loud cheers—Lord Russell now came forward with a piecemeal Reform Bill. The origin of the bill he traced to Mr. Gladstone's celebrated speech; and he opposed it because its effects could not be understood until the further measures were before the House, and taken alone it would produce so much confusion that if passed as it stood it must be revised before the dissolution could take place. In dealing with the effects of the bill he showed that a large mass of urban voters now residing beyond the bounds of Parliamentary boroughs would be imported into the county constituencies, and this, he argued, must destroy the just influence of the landed interest. He had no objection to the reduction of the county franchise, but it must be on the principle that the franchise should be exercised by those who were connected with the property and industry of the country. In the same way he showed the effect of importing into the county constituencies the population of non-Parliamentary boroughs, and, in a long argument, maintained that it was impossible to fix the amount of the county franchise until the redistribution scheme was produced. In the absence of any definite information from the Government he examined the various schemes of redistribution which have been floating about, dwelling on the difficulties of the question, and denying incidentally that the north is superior in population and property to the south. He had never believed that the result of these schemes of Reform would be the downfall of the country, but it would end in the destruction of the House of Commons. With an extended suffrage and electoral districts, no doubt a great Parliament would be elected—every great landowner and every great manufacturer would have a seat; but the absence of its present varied elements would cause the House of Commons to lose its hold over the Executive. Further changes would follow, and in the end the House would be filled with a horde of obscure mediocrities, incapable of anything but mischief. Passing to the reduction of the borough franchise, he denied that the question before the House was whether they were afraid of the working classes; it was whether they could improve the English Constitution. After discussing the constitutional principles of representation he asserted that in an age like this the elements of the representation must be varied, but, at the same time choice, numerous enough to be independent, but select enough to be responsible; and, after explaining the course taken by Lord Derby's Government on this question and their motives for it, he maintained that the general opinion of the country would recoil from admitting the intelligence of the working classes by an indiscriminate reduction of the franchise. Professing himself desirous that the working classes should take their fair position in the Commons, he went into a long examination of the figures to ascertain what share they now possessed in the franchise. An alteration in the franchise ought to be conceived in a constitutional spirit, but this bill he denounced as a step towards American institutions, which, however fit for that country, were totally unfit for England. After gently bantering Mr. Mill on the conflict between his published and spoken opinions, he turned to Mr. Bright's letter, severely rebuking Mr. Gladstone for omitting to notice the insult to the House of Commons, and in an elaborate review of the legislation and the events of the last thirty years he, speaking as the leader of the Tory party, vindicated them from Mr. Bright's calumnies, asserting that the Tories had promoted all the measures which had been passed for the protection and social improvement of the labouring classes. Provoking loud cheers and equally vehement denials, he accused Mr. Gladstone of propounding at Liverpool a policy founded on American principles, and concluded with an effective quotation from Sir G. Lewis, condemning an indiscriminate reduction of the franchise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after congratulating the House on obtaining at last an authoritative declaration of opinion from "the leader of the Tory party" on this moderate instalment, denied that Lord Palmerston was hostile to Reform, and mentioned that a short time before his death he had expressed an opinion that it would be necessary again to bring forward the question. He defended the Government from the charge of having consulted Mr. Bright, pointing out that the bill only contained one of his recommendations, vindicated and explained his "flesh and blood" speech, and, in answer to a charge of Lord Cranborne, he denied that he had ever used out of the House language in respect to the House which he would not use in it. Turning to Mr. Lowe's speech, of which, though he deeply admired the wonderful ability, he deplored the aim and upshot, he dealt with the various charges contained in it, the refusal to produce statistics, the wanton withholding of the redistribution scheme, and the tyrannical treatment, and, in dealing with the last point, and answering a taunt of Mr. Disraeli, he described in a passage of powerful eloquence his early political education, and the circumstances under which he had joined the Liberal party. The gravamen of the charge against the Government was that they had introduced a Franchise Bill only, and this course, he contended, had been taken by the Government simply as a matter of convenience, and with a view to passing a Reform Bill with more facility, and their concession in regard to the Redistribution Bill had been prompted solely by deference to the views of some of their supporters whose views demanded their respect. He repudiated energetically the notion that they had any desire to entrap the House into passing a measure by halves which they would not have passed as a whole. In the opinion of the Government the reduction of the franchise was the primary object; with a good franchise, redistribution was a secondary matter. With regard to the course of the Government, he denied that they had ever suggested that the Redistribution Bill should be postponed till another year; they had simply declined to go on with it until the Franchise Bill was secure, which might occur at any stage. Their object was to draw a distinction between those who supported and those who objected to the reduction of the franchise. With those who had a common design with themselves they would not be disposed to quarrel on a matter of detail, nor were they asking the House to commit itself on any detail of the bill—not even on the particular limit of the franchise, though from the figure they had fixed they could not themselves depart. The point to be decided now was the reduction of the franchise, and this within proper limits was a good measure in itself, would strengthen the institutions of the country, and would supply the House of Commons with many valuable members. He expatiated at length on the virtues of the working classes, which fitted them for the franchise, laying stress on their patient and patriotic conduct in the cotton distress, and, after contrasting the varying arguments by which the amendment had been supported, he concluded by an eloquent warning to the Opposition that, however this battle might go, they were fighting against time, and must be conquered in the end.

It was five minutes past 3 when Mr. Gladstone sat down, having spoken just over two hours, and the division was then taken in a scene of unparalleled excitement. The House was densely crowded, no spot from which the Speaker could be heard putting the question was unoccupied, and when the voices were called the responsive "Ayes" and "Noes" might have been heard far beyond the precincts of the House.

The division lasted twenty minutes, and when Mr. Brand, the Government teller, took the paper containing the numbers in hand, the Ministerialists loudly cheered him, but their cheers were speedily drowned by the loud and repeated applause of the Opposition when the numbers were made known. The division was—

For the second reading	318
Against it	313
Majority for the Government ..	5

The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

(From the Times, April 28.)

After a debate prolonged through nine nights, and not unworthy, in the distinguished ability displayed throughout its course, of the most illustrious periods of our Parliamentary history, the House of Commons divided this morning on the Franchise Bill. In a House which, considering the number of members struck off by Election Committees, was full beyond precedent, the amendment of Lord Grosvenor was defeated by a majority of five. All the power of Mr. Gladstone and the impetuosity of his eloquence were never more apparent than in his reply, but have thus proved unavailing to avert a practical defeat. All the desire of the House of Commons to preserve the Ministry, all the loyalty to party of members who voted for a measure they disapproved rather than oppose their leaders, could not screen the Government from what is, in fact, a vote of censure on the line of conduct they adopted. All the concessions promised from time to time to the just complaints of their ordinary supporters could not free the Franchise Bill from the objections inseparable from its nature. The measure submitted to the House of Commons was conceived in a spirit of suspicion and distrust of the House, and as the debate proceeded the distrust was more frankly avowed. The House was asked to requite distrust with confidence, to yield the most absolute faith where it was treated with the most insulting suspicion. It was asked to sanction the plans of a Ministry while they were still unrevealed, to give in its adhesion to a policy the principles of which were kept secret, to express its approval of a scheme of Reform without knowing what the scheme was to be. The vote of this morning was the answer to these unexampled demands. When the present House was elected it was calculated that the working Liberal majority was upwards of sixty, and the first time that the existence of the Government was assailed—within three months of the assembling of Parliament—the Government is nominally victorious by a majority of five.

The debate last night brought out more forcibly even than before the vice of the Government plan of piecemeal reform. We had thought that, after so many nights of discussion, every aspect of the case had been stated and there was nothing more to be said. It is due to Mr. Disraeli to acknowledge that he showed very clearly how such a Franchise Bill as that of the Government would produce results hitherto unnoticed, and we may almost believe unthought of, by its advocates and opponents alike. The discussion had turned very much on the effect of the bill on the borough constituencies, but Mr. Disraeli drew attention to one of its effects on the counties. The £50 occupation franchise is mainly a farmer's franchise, and the avowed object of reducing the qualification to £14 was to increase the numbers in the county constituencies, but not affect the character of the voters. The great increase, however, in the population of the country during the last thirty-four years has been in the towns. The inhabitants of the boroughs have multiplied and have spread over the neighbouring country. This is especially true of the great hives of industry and commerce in the North. The original Parliamentary borough remains, like the city of London, surrounded by an unbroken circle of suburban towns. A £14 franchise in counties would evidently swamp the voters now returning the county members by the addition of a crowd of men excellent in themselves, but of different sympathies and different interests from those now possessing the franchise. The result may be desirable, but it has never been definitely contemplated, and so little is it intended, that the Boundaries Bill would take away what the Franchise Bill had conferred. This is to some extent a novel illustration of the fact that the effect of a Franchise Bill on the distribution of political power cannot be considered without knowing what are the other bills to accompany it, but the fact itself is the same that we had abundantly demonstrated already. If Parliament were to pass the Franchise Bill alone, it would give the control of the question of Reform into hands which it never intended should exercise any elective franchise. We should have the future progress of Reform committed to existing borough constituencies supplemented from below,—and it has never been questioned that the effect of such a supplement in the smaller and even in the moderate-sized boroughs would be deplorable,—and to county constituencies whose composition would be a matter of chance, uncalculated and incalculable. The vote of this morning shows that the House of Commons will not expose the country to any such hazard. The House was ready and anxious to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform. Reform has for some time been the stumbling-block of every party, the obstacle to the formation of a strong Government, the impediment to other useful and even necessary legislation. A new Parliament, having a strong majority of members with Liberal sympathies, but not committed to any definite scheme, might and would have settled Reform had it been fairly brought before it. The mischievous course adopted by the Government has put Reform, as well as the Government, in peril. Distrusting their own supporters, they alarmed the timid by creating the impression that what they were so determined to keep back must be something very sweeping in its changes, and when it was urged, as ought to have been foreseen, that it was impossible to legislate conscientiously while legislating in ignorance, those who remonstrated were irritated by reproofs not less objectionable from their arrogance than from the passionate sentimentalism put forward as a principle of political action. The mistakes of the Government did not stop there. They reluctantly undertook to put the Redistribution Bill on the table as soon as the Franchise Bill should be read a second time, and to stake their existence upon its successful progress through Parliament. They abandoned argument, whether founded on reason or sentiment, but were stubborn in self-love. The opponents of piecemeal legislation were promised all they wanted, if they would but go through the form of reading the Franchise Bill a second time, and thus save the honour of the Administration, and the vote of this morning was the answer to the appeal.

The speculation which was yesterday expended on the number of the majority by which the Government might be saved or beaten will now be turned to the question, what must be the effect of a victory which is in everything but name a defeat? Whatever else may happen, no Administration will henceforth hope to persuade the House of Commons to consider proposals of Reform without laying the whole of their scheme before it. Whether those who persisted in forcing upon their reluctant followers, and, if report be true, their reluctant colleagues, a plan so disrespectful to Parliament and so full of danger to themselves, can survive the vote of this morning, remains to be seen. It may be that they will accept the rebuff; it may be that they will expiate their error in retirement. Something must depend upon their own self-respect; something, perhaps, on the temper of the House of Commons; something upon the spirit of colleagues who have hitherto been so culpably obsequious.

A PAUPER'S LOVE LETTER.—On Tuesday, the gravity of the deliberations of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians, Hull, was somewhat relieved by the chairman reading the following letter, written by a pauper to a young woman, also an inmate of the house:—"Dear Jane,—If you tax me for my boldness, I might also tax you for your comeliness, for at the first glance I thought I knew you, and the attention you paid me confirmed the thought. I belong to Cottingham, and have come in purposely to form an acquaintance with you, which I hope will not be rejected, for you will find me both upright and sincere. And regarding our errors, none are without their faults. I have a good home to go to, and if you choose you can share it with me. It grieves me to see such a blooming young woman shut out from society and wasting the prime of her life in a place like this. Weigh the matter well, and you will find a married life preferable to yours. I will write more after receiving an answer to this, with every particular. Send by bearer of this. Yours in sincerity, LUKE WHITEMAN." Whiteman had been admitted as a pauper, and the chairman remarked that unfortunately for his suit his "blooming young woman" was married. When brought before the Board, Whiteman acknowledged the *billet doux*. He was told to leave because he had admitted that he had a good home. The poor fellow seemed quite disconsolate on hearing the words which banished him from the presence of his *inamorata*.

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.—Suppose such a naval engagement to occur as should cripple our iron vessels (and were they to go into action with their present supplies of iron shot to meet the steel projectiles of other nations, "cripple" would be too mild a word to describe the result), where would be the defence of London! Iron vessels cannot be improvised, neither can they be resisted by any but their like. One iron vessel unopposed in the Thames would destroy Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, and dictate its own terms to London. Three days of such an invasion would be more destructive than three months of the most formidable invasion contemplated by the Duke of Wellington. The American war has given us lessons on this subject that we shall do well to heed in time.—*Builder*.

AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND.—"Ah! dear doctor, how is my wife to-day?" The doctor shook his head, and said, "You must prepare for the worst." "What!" said the husband, "do you think that she is likely to get over it?"

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
FROM AND AFTER 1ST JULY.
DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday p.m.	Sunday p.m.
Great Southern Line	Sydney	6 45	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	6 52	8 46	..	10 21	p.m. 12 6	2 6	4 36	..	5 36	6 36	7 36	11 40	*..	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	..	8 51	..	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	..	5 40	6 40	7 40	11 45	*..	9 13	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	7 2	8 57	..	10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47	..	5 46	6 46	7 46	11 53	*..	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7 9	9 5	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 23	4 53	5 20	5 52	6 53	7 52	a.m. 12 0	*..	9 25	2 35	5 25
	Homebush	..	9 7	*	10 40	12 25	2 27	4 55	*	5 54	6 57	7 54	12 5	..	9 28	2 40	5 28
	Haslem Creek	..	..	..	10 48	..	2 34	..	5 30	..	7 4	8 4	..	..	9 36	2 47	5 36
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 30	..	9 40	10 56	..	2 41	..	5 45	..	7 11	8 11	12 30	2 3	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line	Parramatta	7 35	..	9 47	11 0	..	2 45	..	5 52	..	7 15	8 15	12 40	2 13	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	1 11	2 38	10 25	..	6 25
	Rooty Hill	..	..	10 14	..	..	..	..	6 19	..	..	..	1 30	2 45	10 34	..	6 34
	South Creek	..	..	10 27	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	1 50	2 55	10 46	..	6 45
	Penrith	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	6 42	..	..	..	2 5	3 5	10 55	..	6 55
Richmond Line	Blacktown Departure	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	2 38	10 23	..	6 22
	Riverstone	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	6 42	..	..	..	..	3 10	10 54	..	6 54
	Mulgrave	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..	7 3	..	..	..	..	3 25	11 15	..	7 15
	Windsor	..	..	11 9	..	..	..	..	7 14	..	..	..	..	3 33	11 28	..	7 28
	Richmond	..	..	11 25	..	..	..	..	7 30	..	..	..	..	3 45	11 42	..	7 42
Great Southern Line	Fairfield	7 58	..	9 51	..	..	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	..	2 14	10 3	..	6 3
	Liverpool	8 15	..	10 4	..	..	..	..	6 9	..	..	..	..	2 26	10 16	..	6 16
	Campbelltown	8 58	..	10 34	..	..	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	..	2 55	10 46	..	6 46
	Menangle	9 16	..	10 51	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	..	3 11	11 3	..	7 3
	Picton	9 56	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	3 40	11 31	..	7 31

Saturday Train (additional).
This train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday p.m.	Sunday p.m.
Great Southern Line	Picton	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Menangle	2 36	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	..	4 28	..	..	12 45	8 25	4 28	..
	Campbelltown	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	1 5	8 45	4 45	..
	Liverpool	3 56	..	8 23	..	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	1 34	9 14	5 13	..
	Fairfield	4 18	..	8 32	..	..	..	..	..	5 22	..	..	1 43	9 23	5 22	..
Richmond Line	Richmond	..	..	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 45	..	..	12 0	7 45	3 45	..
	Windsor	..	..	7 15	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	12 15	8 0	4 0	..
	Mulgrave	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	4 10	..	..	12 25	8 10	4 10	..
	Riverstone	..	..	7 46	..	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	12 46	8 31	4 31	..
	Blacktown Arrival	..	..	8 18	..	..	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	1 20	9 0	5 3	..
Great Western Line	Penrith	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
	South Creek	3 25	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
	Rooty Hill	3 42	..	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	1 18	..	4 57	..
	Blacktown	4 0	..	8 20	..	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
	Parramatta	4 25	7 55	8 38	..	11 15	..	3 0	..	5 28	..	7 40	1 46	9 27	5 27	..
Great Southern Line	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 21	..	3 5	..	5 36	..	7 45	1 58	9 27	5 36	5 48
	Haslem Creek	..	8 6	..	..	11 27	..	3 13	..	..	..	7 53	..	9 46	..	5 55
	Homebush	..	8 14	*	9 10	11 35	12 50	3 22	5 0	*	6 0	8 0	..	9 54	..	6 2
	Burwood	..	8 19	9 5	9 13	11 39	12 52	3 26	5 4	5 55	6 4	8 4	2 13	9 59	..	6 7
	Ashfield	..	8 25	..	9 18	11 45	1 0	3 32	5 8	..	6 8	8 8	2 18	10 5	..	6 13
	Petersham	..	8 31	..	9 23	11 51	1 6	3 38	5 13	..	6 13	8 13	2 25	10 11	..	6 19
	Newtown	..	8 35	..	9 27	11 55	1 9	3 41	5 17	..	6 17	8 17	2 30	10 16	..	6 24
	Sydney	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 35	12 5	1 15	3 47	5 25	6 12	6 25	8 25	2 36	10 26	5 5	6 34

Saturday Train (additional).

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are Goods Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers a.m.	Passengers a.m.	Passengers p.m.	Goods a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	Sunday passenger p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ......Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ......Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ......Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arr.	8 25	....	12 47	....	2 33	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	8 35	....	12 47	2 40	....	4 38
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth ...... Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods a.m.	Goods p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday a.m.	Sunday p.m.	Sunday p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 45	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ...... Arr.	11 42	....	8 25	....	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	5 5	....	8 35	....	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ...... Arr.	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

Crown Lands' Office,
Brisbane, 12th July, 1866.

PAYMENT FOR SURVEY OF RUNS.—The Licensees and Lessees of the undermentioned Runs are hereby required to pay forthwith into the Treasury the amounts specified in connection with their respective Runs, in accordance with the provisions of the 49th clause of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 17.

Attention is called to the said clause, which declares that unless payment is made within six months after notification in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, all the rights and interests of such defaulters shall be forfeited.

E. W. LAMB,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Licensee or Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Area in sq. miles.	Amount. £ s.
John Brewster	Corriedale	North Kennedy	55	16 10
Arthur Cole Bailey	The Plains	Ditto	48	14 8
A. H. Richardson	Eumara	Ditto	25	7 10
Ditto	Kinyah	Ditto	20	6 0
Mort, Cameron, and Buchanan	Hillgrove	Ditto	49	14 14
Ditto	Garra	Ditto	25	7 10
Ditto	Westerage	Ditto	47	14 2
J. and C. Allingham	Gordon Plains	Ditto	41	12 6
Ditto	Rimbanda	Ditto	32	9 12
The Trust and Agency Company of Australasia	Red Bluff	Ditto	75	22 10
J. and C. Allingham	Ban Ban	Ditto	31	9 6
The Trust and Agency Company of Australasia	Bird Bush	Ditto	75	22 10
Hann, Bland, Daintree, and Klingender	Chance Hayes	Ditto	52	15 12
Robert Stewart	No. 1 Southwick	Ditto	60	18 0
Ditto	No. 3 ditto	Ditto	90	27 0
Cain, Maguire, and Ricards, jun.	Nulla Nulla	Ditto	75	22 10
James Fenwick and Co.	Ditto No. 3	Ditto	51	15 6
Cain, Maguire, and Ricards, jun.	Tallegulla No. 1	Ditto	65	19 10
Ditto	Ditto No. 2	Ditto	35	10 10
James, Fenwick and Co.	Ditto No. 3	Ditto	42	12 12
Cain, Maguire, and Ricards, jun.	Nulla Nulla No. 3	Ditto	73	21 18
Hann, Bland, Daintree, and Klingender	Thorngrove	Ditto	50	15 0
Joseph Hann	Rockwood	Ditto	47	14 2
Ditto	Ravenswood	Ditto	45	13 10
Hann, Bland, Daintree, and Klingender	Lolworth No. 1	Ditto	36	10 16
Ditto	Ditto No. 2	Ditto	34	10 4
Ditto	Ditto No. 3	Ditto	35	10 10
Daniel Cudmore	Niall	Ditto	128	38 8
Ditto	Tara	Ditto	112	33 12
Hann, Bland, Daintree, and Klingender	Wall	Ditto	42	12 12
Ditto	Maryvale	Ditto	75	22 10
Ditto	Kangerong	Ditto	85	25 10
Joseph Hann	Malmsbury	Ditto	50	15 0
James Gibson	Kinlock No. 2	Ditto	106	31 16
W. G. Walker	Wando Vale	Ditto	103	30 18
J. C. and R. Sanders	Newburgh No. 1	Ditto	37	11 2
James Gibson	Ditto No. 2	Ditto	44	13 4
J. C. and R. Sanders	Kinloch No. 1	Ditto	33	9 18
Ditto	Yering	Ditto	109	32 14
Ditto	Craigie	Ditto	59	17 14
Alex. F. Sullivan	Therrieboohoo	Warrego	50	15 0
Ditto	Warrah Warrah	Ditto	50	15 0
Ditto	Buloo	Ditto	50	15 0
Ditto	Koolah	Ditto	75	22 10
Robert Tooth	Havelock	Maranoa	35	10 10
The Corporation styled the Bank of Australasia	Charlestown	Ditto	100	30 0

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.

SUBURBAN.

Mrs. Scholey	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Mason	Penrith
George Pope, Sen.	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
R. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

BARRET'S A... having been... colonies for the en... brand of twist, ar... from New York, ... purchasers. M'C... street, Melbourne.
KEROSENE, ... Pioneer ... 4s 9d per gallon; ... gallon; turpentine ...
TO CAPITAL... VICTO... BELL'S L...
BURT and C... submit to ... Room, Tattersalls' ... August, at 12 o'clo... That famous pro... BELL'S LI... with the plant, boo... The present pro... lucrative business, ... the most ... in the Australian ... in consequence of ... partners), affords to ... ing to fruition the ... LARGE A... a prospect of which ... planted the germ. ... it stands unincumb... to render every assi... connected. One of ... gratuitously for a ... comer with the det... Every inf... Auctioneers, and at ... reagh-street.
BURT and ... DAY, FR... Horses ... Vehicles. 11 head super... 400 prime fat w... 30 lambs.
BURT and ... Stephen S... Bazaar, THIS DAY... 300 very prime w... gar, Esq., N...
BURT and ... auction, on ... at 12 o'clock. 4 choice ram hog... imported pur...
MR. S. WO... his Hors... Tattersall's Hotel, ... 4 heavy draught ... 10 good gig and s... A superior buggy ... Horses and carts, ... Upstanding C...
MARTYN ... tions from ... at the Camperdow... o'clock, 20 head strong ... condition, an...
MR. G. M. ... from Mr. ... Fullagar's Yards, ... 220 head of fir... ticularly re... and fat. Fat Cattle ... At the Victor...
BUCHAN ... J. De V. ... Love yards, THIS ... 70 head of prime ... to be much ... ments. ... at Mr. Hilder's Y...
THOMAS ... tions from ... sell by auction, ... 1100 prime ... The attention of ... they are something ... brought into the m... N.B.—Purchase... Picton at very low ...
F. P. ME... Dawson) ... terminus, at 10 o'... Unpressed hay, ...
RAILWAY ...
F. P. MEA... Depot, ... clock, THIS DA... Calves, poul... And at half-past ... Butter, egg...
LAVERAC... auction, ... 10, hay, straw, ... Offices—282, Pi...
S. GRAHA... way Term... Hay, straw, ...
BEARDMO... auction, a... 10 o'clock, ... Hay, straw, cor... At the D... Butter, cheese, ... and dairy ... lemons. Elegant ...
NEWTOWN—N... small pine tr... Esq., C.B.
BEARDMO... instruction... at, the 30th inst... The whole of th... the above addr... spectable family, ... A brilliant-tone ... Elegant walnut ... rep, compris... victoria chair, ... Oval loo table to ... Handsome pier ... Ornaments and ... Brussels carpets ... Wine glasses an... Table cutlery ... Hair-seated chai... Floorcloth, vene... Flange and hip ... Culinary utensil... The bedroom f... bedstead, w... Handsome ches... tables, and ... parties furn... An omnibus fo... start from Mr... George-street, Syd...
MR. JOH... will sel... 27th, at the ... Hay, straw... the Sale Ya... near the H... Fresh butte...
W. G. H... the ... Hay, straw... Stores, at 1...

BARRET'S ANCHOR TOBACCO.—The undersigned having been appointed sole agents in the Australian colonies for the entire manufacture of the above celebrated brand of twist, are in receipt of regular shipments direct from New York, which they offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers. M'CULLOCH, SELLAR, and CO., Queen-street, Melbourne.

KEROSENE, &c.—On SALE by the undersigned—Pioneer kerosene, equal to American, price 4s 6d to 4s 9d per gallon; lubricating oil for machinery, 2s to 3s per gallon; turpentine substitute for painters, 2s per gallon. JOHN GRAHAM, King-street West.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CAPITALISTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, &c.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY, Newspaper, Established 1845.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at the Long Room, Tattersalls' Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, at 12 o'clock,
That famous property
BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY, newspaper, together with the plant, book debts, &c.
The present proprietary of this long-established and lucrative business, after 21 YEARS' successful conduct of the most
POPULAR JOURNAL
in the Australian colonies, being desirous of retiring (solely in consequence of the continued ill-health of one of the partners), affords to younger men the opportunity of bringing to fruition the
LARGE AND CERTAIN FORTUNE,
in prospect of which they have firmly and substantially planted the germ. The purchaser will take the business as it stands unincumbered, and the proprietors will be happy to render every assistance in respect to all matters therewith connected. One of them being willing to give his services gratuitously for a month or more, to familiarise the incomer with the details and general routine of the concern.
☞ Every information can be obtained from the Auctioneers, and at the Office of BELL'S LIFE, 232, Castlereagh-street.
Terms at sale.

Horses
Fat Sheep and Lambs
Stall Fed Cattle.

BURT and CO.'S Sales by auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses
Vehicles.
At 12 o'clock,
11 head superior paddock fed cattle
400 prime fat wedders
30 lambs.

Prime Fat Wethers.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stephen Scholey to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
300 very prime wedders, from the flocks of William Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield.

Leicester Hoggets.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Without reserve,
4 choice ram hoggets, bred in Van Diemen's Land from imported pure bred Leicesters.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 heavy draught horses, subject to satisfactory trials
10 good gig and saddle horses, in good order
A superior buggy and saddle horse, carry a lady
Horses and carts, drays, dogcarts, buggies, &c.

Upstanding Colts, Fillies, and broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. W. Inglis to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
20 head strong upstanding colts and fillies, in excellent condition, and some useful hackneys.

MR. G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY, 30th instant,
226 head of first class fat cattle. Exporters are particularly requested to attend, they being very quiet and fat.

Fat Cattle per Steamer, from the Clarence.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. De V. Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. sharp.
70 head of prime fat cattle, ex Agnes Irving, represented to be much superior to either of the former shipments.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At Mr. Hilder's Yards, Picton, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, at 12 o'clock.
In lots to suit purchasers.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from James Chisholm, Esq., of Kippilaw, to sell by auction, as above,
1100 prime fat wethers.
The attention of the trade is invited to these sheep, as they are something very superior to the general run lately brought into the market.
N.B.—Purchasers can bring their sheep by rail from Picton at very low rates.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, 10, hay, straw, maize, &c.; at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves. Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, and billet wood.

At the Depot, 775, George-street South,
Butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, pigs, poultry, and other farm and dairy produce; and at 2 o'clock, oranges and lemons.

Elegant and Useful Household Furniture.

NEWTOWN—No. 2, Stanmore Villa, Stanmore Road (2 small pine trees in front), the residence of D. Trotter, Esq., C.E.

BEARDMORE and STOKES have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The whole of the elegant and useful household furniture at the above address, consisting of every convenience for a respectable family, and in excellent condition.
A brilliant-tone piano, by Collard and Collard
Elegant walnut drawing-room suite, covered with green rep, comprising 6 chairs, 1 easy chair
1 victoria chair, 1 lounge
Oval loo table to match
Handsome pier glass
Ornaments and vases
Brussels carpets and hearthrugs
Wine glasses and decanters, electro-plated
Table cutlery
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Floorcloth, venetian blinds
Plunge and hip baths
Culinary utensils, and sundries
The bedroom furniture consists of iron four-post tubular bedstead, with hair mattress and palliasses to match
Handsome chests of drawers, chairs, tables, dressing tables, and toilet glasses, with everything suitable to parties furnishing.
Terms, cash.
An omnibus for the conveyance of intending purchasers will start from Mr. Rishworth's, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MR. JOHN SHEA, late of Campbelltown, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, July 27th, at the Railway Terminus,
Hay, straw, &c., and
At 12 o'clock,
At the Sale Yards, rear of the Woolpack Inn, George-street, near the Haymarket,
Fresh butter, bacon, pigs dead, eggs, &c.
Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, &c.
At Stores, at 11 o'clock, Farm produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale. Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at Flood's Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th July, at half-past 12 o'clock sharp,
30 casks tallow
81 bundles sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th July, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
76 casks tallow
638 hides.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers.

MR. JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Sheds, Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of prime carcase beef.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th July, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
150 casks tallow
1000 hides
Kip and sole leather
Hair, horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Insolvent Estate of H. Weissberg.

SATURDAY, 4th August, at 11 o'clock.

At 560, George-street South.

Dogcart, Horse, Harness, Saddle
Sewing-Machine (Singer's), and quantity of Household Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Charles Barnett, pawnbroker, Pottinger-street, Miller's Point, to sell by auction, on the Premises, Pottinger-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, August 1st,
The following unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Charles Barnett, and specified as under:—
January—31st, 6 horse-hair chairs, 1 horsehair couch, 2 tables, mahogany, 1 arm spring-chair, 1 chiffoniere, 1 fender and fire-irons, 1 carpet and hearthrug.
February—2nd, 15 books and 1 Bible.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, July 30th, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Sir William Wallace,
EL over S,
21 Cases Saddlery, &c.

Consisting of—
12 Cases Gents' superior Hogskin Flesh-out Saddles, with furniture, coat-straps, &c., complete
1 Case Ladies' superior Side Saddles, with furniture complete
6 Cases Gents' Allover Hogskin Saddles complete, made expressly for the colony
1 Case superior Ladies' and Gents' Bridles and Riding Whips
1 Case Halters.

21

For Unreserved Sale.

Important to Saddlers, Livery Stable Proprietors, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sir William Wallace,
21 cases saddlery, &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of
TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

Raglan and Eagle Negrohead
Pound and Half-pound Cavendish
Aromatic and 10's ditto
Cheroots, Havannah and Swiss Cigars.

Important to Tobacconists, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of tobaccos and cigars, viz.:—
NEGROHEAD.
10 half-tierces Raglan twist
5 ditto Eagle ditto
1 ditto ditto, all faults
1 ditto Raglan, ditto.
HALF-POUNDS.
10 cases Overton's essence of Virginia
6 ditto Sunny South
20 ditto Our Own.
POUNDS.
5 cases Southern Havelock.
TENS.
4 boxes Old Southern
13 ditto Stonewall Jackson
20 ditto Favorita.
AROMATIC.
10 cases Nosegay, half-pounds.
CIGARS.
2 cases No. 2 Cortado cheroots
1 ditto Regalia Havannah
2 ditto Ebramo ditto
1 ditto Swiss cigars, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES
BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

133 Trunks now landing,
Ex Tamerlane and Joshua.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, and other Buyers.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of boots and shoes.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence, and Tamerlane.

THIS DAY, 27th
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments, drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Welsh flannels
Black alpacas
Cotton ticks
Foulard mohairs
Rough browns
Millers' moles
Longcloths
Mantle cloths
Crimean shirts
Melton cloth ditto
Flannel ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Inverness capes
Millers' mole trousers
Fancy doe suits.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Knit Half-hose.

THIS DAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case Aberdeen half-hose, damaged.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Coutille Bodices.
Thompson's Steel Skirts.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case ladies' coutille bodices
1 ditto Thompson's steel skirts.
Terms, liberal.

Best Navy Canvas, 1, 2, 3.

FRIDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th,
5 bales best navy canvas, 1, 2, 3.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

7 Packages, Jackson and Sons, ex Kestrel
9 ditto, ditto ditto, ex Cornwallis
13 ditto, ditto ditto, ex Sir J. Lawrence
22 ditto, Benjamin, Brothers, ditto
23 ditto, Turner, Hyde, and Co.
26 ditto, Homan and Co.

TUESDAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 31st,
100 packages boots and shoes, just landed, from the above favourite makers, comprising every line required by the trade.
Terms, liberal.

WHEAT. WHEAT.

Auction Sale at Flood's Stores (East side of Circular Quay).

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Ex Nation's Hope, from San Francisco.
CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.

To Millers, Corn Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 27th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Nation's Hope,
520 bags Californian wheat, stained
180 bags ditto, slightly damaged
101 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly important Sale by Auction of the Library of the late D. H. Deniehy, Esq., consisting of upwards of 5000 Volumes on the following subjects:—

Antiquities	History
Philosophy	Divinity
Classics	Philology
Essays	The Drama
Biography	Natural History
Political Economy	Poetry
Rhetoric	Jurisprudence
Voyages and Travels	Literature

And the Fine Arts.
Some Rare Old Plays
A Complete Edition of the Delphin Classics, beautifully bound, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The most valuable collection of rare works in the colony.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers, on Wednesday.

On SATURDAY, July 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, Books, and Sundries.

Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Now on view at the Rooms.

On SATURDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Half Ton Dutch Twine.
For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on Saturday, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd,
Each day at 11 o'clock precisely.
At the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by auction of 118 packages First-class English manufactured Furniture.

Pier Glasses, all sizes, in handsome gilt frames, richly carved
Birch and Beech Folding Chairs
Windsor Chairs, in variety
Cane-seated Chairs, a large assortment
Toilet Glasses, all sizes
Marble Washstand and Toilet Tables
Elegant Drawing-room Suites, in walnut, each consisting of 6 chairs, 1 Victoria, 1 easy chair, covered in rich brocatelles, corded rep, neat damasks and pretty tabarets
Substantial Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Suites, covered in real morocco
Oval and Octagonal Walnut Loo Tables
Massive Spanish Mahogany Dining Tables, with patent screws, from 6 feet to 24 feet
Noble Sideboards, with plate-glass backs
Chiffoniere Sideboards, with cellarets
Elegant Walnut Chiffonieres, with marble tops and plate glass back and doors
Pretty Whatnots and Canterburies, in great variety of designs
Fancy Work Tables, elaborately fitted
Chess Tables, Coffee Tables, and Sofa Tables
Marquetrie-inlaid Loo and Card Tables
Walnut Drawing-room Suite, frames
Berger Chairs, Towel Horses
Commodes, horse hair
Empty Cases, &c., &c., &c.

Just landed ex Lady Octavia and Sir William Wallace, from London.

To Furniture Buyers
To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Hotel Keepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, each day at 11 o'clock,
A large and most valuable assortment of substantial English-manufactured furniture, guaranteed to stand the climate, having been made expressly for the Australian market by one of the first houses in London. The pier glasses are remarkably handsome, the frames are all carved wood, which lasts considerably longer than the composition frames which are usually sold in this market.
Terms, liberal.
A luncheon will be provided each day.
The above splendid assortment of furniture will be on view on MONDAY and TUESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.
Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible, and may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer's, at their Rooms, 239, George-street.

THIS DAY, 27th July, 1866.

BAGATELLE BOARDS
KNIFE CLEANERS
Mustard, Blacking
Coffee Grinders, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11,
The above goods.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 27th July, 1866.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11,
2 packages of the above goods, viz.—
Table, dessert, and tea spoons
Ditto and ditto forks
Tea and coffee pots
Chamber and table candlesticks
Mustards, peppers, and salts, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 27th July, 1866.

☞ EARTHENWARE and CHINA
☞ EARTHENWARE and CHINA
☞ EARTHENWARE and CHINA.

To Earthenware Dealers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

Just landed ex Sir John Lawrence.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
30 packages of earthenware, viz.,
TOILET SETS, argyle unique, athens mat, blue villa, &c., &c.
CUPS and SAUCERS, claret coral, F.M., &c., &c.
DINNER SERVICES, blue lined, &c.
Dishes, bakers, jugs, ornaments, &c.

CHINA.
White and gold breakfast sets
Enamelled ditto ditto
Pink edge and lines ditto ditto
Blue lines ditto ditto
Paris, French, and group wreaths ditto ditto
Toy sets, French wreath, green, &c.
Mugs, assorted grounds, gold band, assorted presents, &c.
Blue figured breakfast sets.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th July, 1866.

FRIEND'S BOTTLED STOUT.
Quarts and Pints.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., Spring street, at 11 o'clock,
Ex John Bellamy,
100 casks Friend's bottled stout, quarts
25 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints.
Ex William Cole,
120 casks Friend's bottled stout, quarts
30 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 27th July, 1866.

CHISELS
GIMLETS
SADDLES.

To Ironmongers, Saddlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11,
5 packages of chisels, gimlets, &c. Also,
2 packages of all-over hogskin saddles.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 30th July.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Bellamy, Calvert, master, from London.

Wheatman and Smith's Circular Saws.

☞ All more or less damaged by sea water.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex John Bellamy, from London.
M over H,
One case Wheatman and Smith's Sheffield cast steel circular saws—containing
1 best cast steel circular saw, 66 inch x 6 G
3 ditto ditto ditto, 60 ditto x 7 G
2 ditto ditto ditto, 54 ditto x 8 G
2 ditto ditto ditto, 48 ditto x 10 G
2 ditto ditto ditto, 48 ditto x 9 G
5 ditto ditto ditto, 30 ditto x 12 G
1 ditto ditto ditto, 30 ditto x 13 G.
—
16 saws.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Cape Raisins.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ruahine from Cape Town.
More or less Damaged by Sea Water.

THIS DAY.

First Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 boxes Cape raisins,
Various marks.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

FRIDAY, 27th July.

Important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

For Unreserved Sale, as usual.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Albert Victor,
190 trunks men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable boots and shoes, comprising
30 trunks women's and children's boots
Youths' memel top calf goloshed, E.S., rivets, 10 to 13
Girls' black French cashmere, E.S., S.H., pumps, W.B., 10 to 13
Youths' memel, E.S., rivets, 1 to 5
Ladies' black French cashmere, E.S., S.H., pumps, W.B.
Ditto kid, E.S., S.H., pumps, B.B.
Ditto cordevan balmorals, T.P.H., clumps, rivets
Girls' memel balmorals, T.P.H., pumps, rivets, 10 to 13
Ladies' bronze, E.S., M.H., C.C.
Children's coloured leather balmorals, R.D.S., 3 to 5
Ladies' margate slippers
Girls' kid, E.S., S.H., pumps, W.B.
Ladies' kid patent goloshed, E.S., T.P.H., welts, W.B.
Ex Elizabeth Nicholson,
30 trunks women's and children's boots
Girls' cloth patent goloshed E.S., T.P.H., clumps, rivets, 6 to 9
Ditto black french cashmere E.S., ½ M.H. pumps, W.B. 7 to 9
Ditto kid ditto ditto patent goloshed, T.P.H., clumps, 6 to 9.
Ladies' ditto patent goloshed E.S., T.H., clumps, rivets
Ditto black French cashmere E.S., M.H., pumps B.B.R.S.
Ditto memel E.S., M.H., clumps, rivets
Children's coloured French cashmere balmorals, rivets, 3 to 5
Youths' balmorals, rivets, 1 to 5
Ladies' best kid E.S., M.H., pumps, B.B.
Children's ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed, T.H., welts, 10 to 13
Ditto bronze E.S., M.K. seats, 2 to 5
Ditto black cashmere, ditto ditto, 3 to 5.
Ex John Bellamy,
Trunks women's and children's boots, &c.
Youths' E.S. calf, memel tops
Boys' ditto ditto ditto, 11 to 1
Children's kid E.S., ½ M.H., 10 to 13
Ladies' best kid Garibaldis
Ditto French cashmere, E.S., pumps, S.H.
Ditto kid E.S., M.H., pumps, B.B.
Men's enamelled napoleons
Ladies' cloth E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto French cashmere ditto, pumps, M.H.
Terms at sale.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

Extensive and Attractive Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Buyers, Dealers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Ale and Porter.

N.B.—At this sale the balances of several cargoes will be closed, without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of general groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, tea and sugar, rice, ale, porter, &c.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, July 28th.

On the Premises, 147, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

Household Furniture and Effects,
Comprising Couches, Chairs, Tables, Dining and Loo Tables, Chiffoniers, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Horse-hair Mattresses, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Services, Kitchen Utensils; also Dentist's Operating Chair, and Spring-cart and Harness.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 147, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, near William-street, on SATURDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

FRIDAY, July 27th.

To Bakers, Confectioners, Hotelkeepers, &c.
Confectionery Tables, Fixtures, Fittings, Show Glasses, Counters, Linen, Knives and Forks, Cane-seat Chairs, Glass Cases, Table utensils, Cooking Stove, Crockery, China, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 140, King-street, known as the "Scotch Pie Shop," THIS DAY, July 27th,
The stock, fittings, furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

THIS DAY.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Executrix of the will of the late Mr. WILLIAM NASH,
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
and
MORTGAGE SECURITIES.

KENT-STREET NORTH.
CUMBERLAND-STREET.
HARRIS AND JOHN STREETS, PYRMONT.
ANN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
BALMAIN.

For full particulars see detailed advertisement, or apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
the Executrix of the Will of the late
MR. WILLIAM NASH.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

CUMBERLAND-STREET,
KENT-STREET NORTH,
HARRIS AND JOHN STREETS, PYRMONT,
ANN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
BALMAIN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable city and suburban properties:—

LOT 1.—KENT-STREET NORTH.
All that piece of land being allotment of section 66, containing by admeasurement 17½ perches, bounded on the west by Kent-street 57½ links (38 feet); on the south by a line 186 links (122 feet); on the east by a line 61½ links; and on the north by a line 181½ links to Kent-street, on which are the following premises:—
TWO VERANDAH COTTAGES, Nos. 92 and 94, KENT-STREET, containing each 4 apartments, with yards, &c., at the back.
A COTTAGE at the rear, No. 90, KENT-STREET, containing 3 apartments and kitchen; a neatly kept garden, &c., in front.
⁂ This property is near Crescent-street, overlooking the harbour, and nearly opposite the Dumbarton Castle Inn. Rental, £101 8s per annum.

LOT 2. HARRIS AND JOHN STREETS, PYRMONT.—All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2 roods, being lot 29 of the Pyrmont Estate, having the following frontages
219 feet 10 inches to John-street
99 feet to Harris-street.
This land is held on lease, having about 86 years to run, at a ground rent of £13 per annum.
On a portion are the following premises:—
THE LANDS' END HOTEL, a commodious stone-built building, with slated roof, containing on the ground floor, bar, three rooms, and kitchen; on the first floor one large room divided into four bedrooms and other two good rooms; on the second floor 2 attic rooms, in the basement a capital cellar. This well-known Hotel, in the best business position in Pyrmont; is let to Mr. Stubbs for £160 per annum.
Adjoining, in Harris-street, are an unfinished stone-built House, and Two Houses principally built of stone, containing each four rooms and a kitchen.
Adjoining the Hotel, in John-street, are two Houses containing each two apartments and kitchen; and also, in a lane in the rear, a small Cottage. A portion of this block of land has been sublet to various tenants, and realises a rental of £49 10s. per annum.
⁂ This property will be recognised as formerly belonging to the late Mr. James Pratt. A rental (after deducting ground rent) of considerably over £300 per annum is derivable from the property.

LOT 3.—BALMAIN.
All that piece of land near the Balmain Road, containing about three roods, being portion of lot 7 section 5 of the Balmain Estate, on which are a two-story weatherboard House containing verandah, balcony, and six rooms, occupied by Mr. Parker; and a stone-built Cottage, containing four rooms, and kitchen, occupied by Mr. Weaver.

The vendor's interest in the following mortgages:—
MORTGAGE, 4th DECEMBER, 1856. JAMES CASEY to WILLIAM NASH, £500; due 4th December, 1859, secured by—All that allotment of land, No. 6 of section 75, bounded on the west by Cumberland-street 32 links (21 feet); on the south by a line 84½ links (21 feet); on the east 24 links; and on the north bearing west 74 links; on which are those substantial stone-built premises formerly known as the ROCK OF CASHEL INN, containing five rooms and kitchen, with cellar in the basement.
⁂ This property is on the east side of Cumberland-street, south of Argyle-street, adjoining Messrs. Uhde and Co.'s butchers' shop.

MORTGAGE, 19th JULY, 1854.—John M'Quarts to William Nash, £300; due 19th July, 1856, secured by—All that piece of land having a frontage to Ann-street of 40 feet, with a depth of 78 feet, with the weatherboard cottage thereon erected and occupied by Mr. Gorman.

ALSO, a DEBT of £45, payable 25th May, 1850,—Whaley to William Nash, secured by warrant of attorney and deposit of the deed relating to 100 ACRES OF LAND in the district of West Bargo, on the Argyle or Southern Road, bounded by Higgins's farm.

☞ The whole of the above properties and securities will be UNRESERVEDLY SOLD on the above date.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, and deeds inspected on application to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

CAPITAL FARM.

For Positive Sale.

66 ACRES 2 ROODS and 12 PERCHES of LAND, PARISH of SOUTHEND, at DAVIS'S LEAP, fronting the NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD, near the CATARACT RIVER, and known as JAMES CADDEN'S GRANTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described block of agricultural land, fronting the NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD, about 3 miles from Bulli, and 8 miles from the TOWN of WOLLONGONG.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

UNEXPIRED TERM OF LEASE, having 18½ years to run, of an Allotment of Land, having 33 feet frontage to Woolloomooloo-street, adjoining Mr. J. T. HIGGINS' dwelling-house and butcher's shop, on which piece of land are TWO RECENTLY ERECTED BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, containing each a shop and 2 rooms.
The ground rent payable is £26 per annum, and the premises are let at a low rental of £78 per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. William Shead to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, July 30th, at 11 o'clock,
The above described property, which is situated in one of the best business positions in Woolloomooloo.

Lease can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.

Small City Investment.

TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, No. 17, KENSINGTON-STREET, near PARRAMATTA-STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. ALLERDING.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 12 feet 6 inches frontage to the SOUTH side of KENSINGTON-STREET, with a depth of 60 feet extending to the NORTHERN boundary of Mr. Farlie's property, together with the TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE, No. 17, KENSINGTON-STREET, off PARRAMATTA-STREET, containing 4 rooms, with good yard, water laid on at the rear.
The attention of MECHANICS and others, in search of a small residence in this popular part of the city, near the RAILWAY STATION, Parramatta and George streets, is directed to the sale of the above.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.
DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Mortgagee,
That compact First-class Sheep Station, known as
PIKE'S CREEK,
situated about sixty miles from WARWICK, together with extensive improvements and the following stock, viz.,
12,000 SHEEP, more or less, and
1,000 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.
⁂ Stores, Working Plant, and all belongings, to be taken by valuation.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 4th September next, full particulars of which
The above first-class property,
will be published in a few days.

Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Fancy goods and sundries.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

FRIDAY, 3rd August.

AT BOMBALLA ESTATE,
Thirty miles from Goulburn, and six from Paddy's River, on the Great Southern Road.

THE BOMBALLA ESTATE,
comprising about 850 Head
WELL-BRED DAIRY CATTLE,
of which the following are the ages as given at the muster, now completed, by a most competent person, viz.—

192 three and four years old Bullocks—nothing over		
73 two years old Steers		
70 one year old		
— Male cattle	.. ..	335
249 cows and three years old Heifers—about 20 only are aged		
82 two years old Heifers		
67 one year old ditto		
— Female cattle	.. .. ..	398
Total	.. ..	733

With about 129 Calves under twelve months given in.

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions from Hubert de Castella, Esq., to sell by auction, at Bomballa, on FRIDAY, 3rd proximo, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above herd—in one lot, as enumerated.
To squatters and graziers desirous of securing well-bred cattle for breeding and fattening purposes, the above sale offers many inducements, inasmuch as the Bomballa herd have had, perhaps, more attention paid to their breeding than most of the cattle in the southern district; and it may safely be affirmed that no better description of stock could be placed upon a station for fattening purposes, as they are all sound, healthy, young, and no waste cattle among them.
Buyers will observe that they have about 129 under twelve months given in, and an analysis shows about 600 male and female over two years old.
These cattle will be sold in one lot; but as it is possible, from the many requests made to have them submitted in drafts, that the sale will be attended by Wollongong and other purchasers, the auctioneers will be happy to take instructions from the purchaser and sell what young stock, in the shape of heifers and steers, he may be desirous of parting with.

15 head horses, broken and unbroken.
Two or three are good harness horses.
Terms.—Half cash; remainder by approved bill at six months, with bank discount added.
The purchaser will have ample time to remove the cattle, and intending purchasers can now inspect the stock.
Luncheon provided.
Sale to commence sharp at eleven.

THURSDAY, 2nd August, 1866.

Important Sale of Squatting Property in Riverina.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have received instructions from the executor of the late Nicholas Chadwick, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (by their auctioneer), at Morton's Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, at 2 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August,
That first-class pastoral property, known as
THE BILLILLA STATION,
situated on the Upper Darling, and containing about 720 square miles of sound, healthy country, comprised in nine blocks, and having a frontage of about 36 miles to the River Darling.
Together with
30,828 SHEEP,
more or less, viz.,
Breeding Ewes, to lamb in all July, 14,842, of the following ages:—
3,500 8-tooth
4,155 6-tooth
4,155 4-tooth
3,030 2-tooth
—
14,842, more or less.
6,712 ewe weaners
6,423 wether ditto
2,575 ewes, dry, 8-tooth
276 rams.
—
30,828
20 head of horses, broken in to saddle and harness
1 team of working bullocks, dray and yokes complete, also light horse cart and spring ration cart.
The improvements, viz.:—head station cottage of three rooms with store, harness room, cellar store, kitchen, and men's huts, woolshed capable of accommodating 10 shearers, with lever press, yards, and shearers' huts, are all in good working order. There are twenty out-station huts with sheep yards to each, and in most instances a set of double yards for lambing.
The station is well supplied with stores, and the working plant is equal, if not superior to that on any other station in the same district.
Everything is in thorough working order, having been under the supervision of an experienced manager for many years.
The stock are first-class and in prime condition, and particular attention is called to the fact that the majority of the sheep are breeding ewes, none being too old for that purpose, all having been carefully culled every season. Persons intending to purchase are invited to inspect the station and stock.
The produce of the station has been conveyed from the homestead to Melbourne at the very moderate rate of £10 per ton, and rations taken to the station at the same rates. Steamers ply regularly past the door, during all seasons, when the river is navigable.
The above property is placed in the market in consequence of the absolute necessity for winding up the estate without further delay.

For plans and further particulars, apply at the offices, 122, Queen-street, Melbourne; or to Powers, Rutherford, and Co., Ballarat or Sandhurst.

TUESDAY, July 31.
At 12 o'clock.
By Order of the Mortgagee and Assignees.

To Shipowners, Merchants, Speculators, and others interested in the Intercolonial Coal Trade.

The Barque
SARAH ANN.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to sell, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, at 12 o'clock,
The fine barque
SARAH ANN,
409 tons register, 680 tons burthen, classed A1 at Lloyd's.
From her extreme light draught of water, being only 15 feet when loaded with 680 tons of coal, as well as standing and shifting without ballast, and only requiring 60 tons ballast to proceed to sea with, renders this vessel one of the most profitable colliers out of the port.
Her outfit is most complete in every respect.
For further particulars apply at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Lloyd's Rooms, Tuesday, 31st July, at 12 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 25th June, 1866.
JAMES DRURY v. THOMAS MITCHELL.

BY VIRTUE of the Authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 30th July next, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Thomas Mitchell, of, and in the equity of redemption, in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point on the east side of the Rocky Point Road, distant from P. Moore's south-western corner 11 chains 25 links, and bounded on the west by the said road by a line bearing south 12 degrees east 12 chains 70 links; on the south by a line bearing easterly 18 chains 83 links to the swamp; on the east by the said swamp bearing northerly; and on the north by a line bearing westerly 23 chains 64 links to the commencing point, and containing 27 acres, more or less; being portion of land granted to James Beehag, by grant of 15th November, 1852.
JOHN PHELAN, Under Sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470767

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS M'CAFFERY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Son, JOSEPH THOMAS; to move from his residence, No. 22, Union-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS BIRD are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN GILBERT are requested to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
JAMES WILLIS, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN M'GUINESS are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, No. 270, Castlereagh-street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FOLEY'S FOLLY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.
[Copy.]
ASSAY REPORT,

On three samples Quartz, R. No. 209/46.

No. 1., D. F. and Co., contains fine gold at the rate of 15 oz. 15 dwts. 16 grs. per ton of quartz.
No. 2, Bond and Co., contains fine gold at the rate of 8 oz. 6 dwts. 14 grs. per ton of quartz.
No. 3, Trevena and Co., contains fine gold at the rate of 3 oz. 10 dwts. 8 grs. per ton of quartz.
(Signed) F. R. MILLER, Acting Deputy-Master.
Assay Office, Royal Mint, 9th July, 1866.

This I assert to be a true copy of copy furnished me by the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, of assay of three boxes quartz, forwarded by me for Mint assay report.
(Signed) GEORGE COCHRAN, Manager.
Bank New South Wales, Tamworth.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

FIRE COMPANY.
Insurances on buildings, merchandise, furniture, ships.
CLAIMS settled in COLONY on adjustment.
LIFE COMPANY.
Policy claims payable ONE MONTH after proof of death.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Half of the premiums for whole term policies can remain on credit for FIVE years, at FIVE per cent. interest.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
for
FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital .... £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES.—AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Forms of Notice of Assignment, either absolute or conditional, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, can be obtained upon application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal office, 11th July, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN Permanent Building and Investment Society.—The Secretary is daily in attendance to receive applications for shares. Temporary offices, 279, George-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano.

THIS present FRIDAY EVENING, July 27th.
The Last night but six of
MR. JOHN COLLINS,
the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in the new and beautiful comedy, in two acts,
THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
Captain O'Rourke .... Mr. JOHN COLLINS
Song—"In the Jolly Days of Old."

THE IRISH POST.
Received with most uproarious laughter.
Terence O'Grady .... Mr. JOHN COLLINS.
Song—"The Widow Mahony."

THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash (with songs) .... Mr. Charles Young.
Aurelia (with song) .... Miss Harriet Gordon.

Upper Circle .... One Shilling.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

The management begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, the performance will be under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady Young, who have kindly signified their intention of honouring the theatre with their presence, to witness the performance of Mr. JOHN COLLINS in "The Irish Ambassador," and "His Last Legs." Box list open from 10 till 3.

FOLEY'S CALIFORNIAN CIRCUS, LYCEUM THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Fourth Week of Foley's Evening Dreams of Wonder.
THIS EVENING, Friday, July 27th,
Madame Tournair, Signor Raphael, Mr. Moffitt, Mons. Bird, Professor Palmer, and Master Foley; the dog Robert, the Gorilla or Man Monkey, with other novelties.
Third Fashionable Mid-day performance on SATURDAY next, July 28th.
WILLIAM EVANS, Agent.

MUDGEE SHEEP EXHIBITION and FAIR, to be held on the Society's Grounds, 16th AUGUST, 1866.
PRIZES.

For the best ram of any age,	cup, value	£10
For the best pen of 3 fine woolled combing rams of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 heavy fleeced combing rams of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 clothing rams of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 hogget rams	"	£6
For the second best ditto	"	£3
For the best ewe of any age	"	£10
For the best pen of 3 fine woolled combing ewes, of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 heavy fleeced combing ewes, of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 clothing ewes, of any age	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3
For the best pen of 3 hogget ewes	"	£6
For the second best ditto ditto	"	£3

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EXHIBITORS.
1. Exhibitors will be required, three days before the exhibition, to send to the Secretary entrance in writing, specifying in what class the sheep are to be entered as also the number for sale, failing which a fine of £3 will be inflicted.
2. All sheep entered must be bona-fide the property of the exhibitor.
3. Exhibitors must furnish certificates to be placed upon each pen, stating the growth of wool upon each sheep.
4. All imported sheep exhibited must have been once shorn in the colony.
5. All exhibits shall be open to sale by auction. The reserve price to be given to the Secretary at the time of entrance.
6. All bona-fide sales shall be subject to a charge of 3½ per cent., which will include all charges.
7. A subscription of £5 shall entitle any person to exhibit.
8. All exhibits must be on the ground by 9 a.m. on the day of exhibition.
9. Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary.
THOMAS MOSER, Secretary.
Mudgee, June 10th, 1866.
☞ About 1000 head of Stud Sheep will be on the ground for sale.

MR. FREDERIC ELLARD'S SOIREE MUSICALE, July 27th, 1866, Mr. Johnson's Private Rooms, Pitt-street.

PROGRAMME.
PART 1.
Overture—'Haydee'—Auber—Harmonium and Pianoforte. Mr. J. Hill and Mr. F. Ellard.
Couplets—Soprano—'Haydée'—"Il dit que sa noble Patrie"..Lady Amateur.
Aria—Baritone—'Haydée'—"A sa voix chantante".... Mr. T. Blanchard (Amateur).
Terzettino—Contralto, Soprano é Tenore—'Haydée'—"C'est la fete au Lido".................. Amateur, Mrs Cordner and Ellard.
Barcarolle—Tenore—'Haydée'—"Glisse o' ma Gondolle" Mr. F. Ellard.
Aria—Contralto—'Haydée'—"Unis par la nassiance".. Mrs. Cordner.
Aria—"La Brezze"—Soprano—'Haydée'—"Avec chœur bouche fermé"..Lady Amateur.
Grande Duo—Piano—'Guilluime Tell'—Herz.......... Mr. J. Hill and Mr. F. Ellard.

(Intermezzo).—Between the parts, Mr. J. Hill, by especial desire, will perform the Overture to "Semiramide" on the Harmonium.

PART II.
Duo—M'Braccia—Tenore e Soprano—"Tancredi"—Rossini Mrs. Cordner and Mr. Ellard.
Chanson Espagnol—"La Manola"—Henrion..M. Durant.
Aria—Contralto—"When we two parted"—Blumenthal.. Mrs. Cordner.
Scene Dramatique—"The Musketeer"—Membré........ Mr. H. Harpur (amateur).
Ballad.................................. Mrs. Cordner.
Air—"Faust"—Tenore—(Violin obligato)............ Mr. J. Hill and Mr. F. Ellard.
Air—"The Harp that once"—Moore .... Lady Amateur.
Air—"O were my love"—Oberthur—Clarionet obligato, Mr. Hodge .... Mr. F. Ellard.
Trio—"Oberon"—"The good sword"—Weber......... Mrs. Cordner, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Ellard.
Accompanyist........ Mr. CORDNER.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at Messrs. JOHNSON and CO.'S, Pitt-street; and Messrs. ELVY and CO.'S, George-street.

DON'T FORGET THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
The NEW SOUTH WALES AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Grand ETHIOPIAN CONCERT in aid of the Funds for the relief of the Widows and Orphans by the late wrecks, will take place THIS EVENING, the 27th instant, at the MASONIC HALL, under the patronage of his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., and Lady Young; Sir William Wiseman, C.B.; Captain Hixson and officers of the Naval Brigade, and the Committee of the Wreck Fund.
Reserved tickets can be obtained at Elvy and Co.'s music warehouse, George-street; of Captain Moodie and James Powell, Esq., Secretaries Wreck Committee, at the Custom-house; and of Mr. Perry, at the Masonic Hall.
Reserved seats, 4s; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock sharp.
J. SIMPSON, Hon. Sec. N. S. W. A. C. M.

FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS BY THE LATE WRECKS.—CONCERT by the New South Wales Amateur Christy's Minstrels, in aid of the above, at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, Friday, 27th instant. Remember the widows and orphans. Reserved seats, 4s.; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
JAMES SIMPSON, Hon. Sec. N. S. W. A. C. M.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—Members who intend going to the Concert this evening will please meet at the Drill Ground, in Bridge street, in full uniform without arms, at quarter-past 7 o'clock sharp, to march from there to the Masonic Hall, to attend the Concert given in aid of the Funds towards the support of the Widows and Orphans, caused by the late wrecks.

NAVAL BRIGADE BAND.—The Band will please attend at the Drill Ground, Bridge-street, at quarter-past 7 o'clock sharp, THIS EVENING, Friday, 27th instant, to march with the Brigade to the Masonic Hall, to attend the Concert to be held on behalf of the Widows and Orphans caused by the late wrecks.

NO. 1 VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—The Members of No. 1 Company will assemble at the Station House, Phillip-street, in Full Dress, at quarter-past 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 27th, and proceed from there to the drill ground of the Naval Brigade, in Bridge-street, next the Exchange, and march in procession with the Naval Brigade, to the Concert at the Masonic Hall, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans caused by the late wrecks.
E. ORAM, Superintendent.

NO. 2 VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—The Members of the No. 2 Company will assemble in Full Dress, at the Station House, at quarter-past 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 27th instant, and march from there to the drill ground of the Naval Brigade, Bridge-street, next the Exchange, and proceed in procession with the Naval Brigade to the Masonic Hall, to the Concert for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund, caused by the late wrecks.
W. CAMB, Superintendent.

MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET, FRIDAY EVENING, July 27th, 1866.—BENEFIT FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS CAUSED BY THE LATE WRECKS.—A Grand ETHIOPIAN CONCERT will be given, by the New South Wales Amateur Christy Minstrels, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans caused by the late Wrecks, at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, 27th instant, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady Young, Commodore Sir William Wiseman, C.B., Captain Hixson, and Officers of the Naval Brigade, Committee of the Wreck Relief Fund, and of No. 1 and 2 Volunteer Fire Brigades.

PROGRAMME:
Part 1.
Overture—Instrumental .... Amateur Christy's.
Opening chorus—Let us be gay .... Company
Dream of Youth—(first time) .... W. Kinchela.
Big Dog—(by desire) .... James Simpson.
Our Angel Nell—(first time) .... J. Rooney.
Kate Dean—(by desire) .... Frank Sewell.
Where are My Schoolmates Gone—(on this occasion) .. R. Poulter.
Hold your Horses .... James Simpson.
Tell the Bell .... T. Barnard.
Tapioca .... Frank Sewell.
Finale—I saw you toder Day .... Company.

Part 2.
Hornpipe (by request)........ J. Blomfield, of the Naval Brigade No. 2 Company.
Nervous Cures—(by request)..Messrs. Poulter and Simpson.
Ballad .... J. Rooney.
Music Lesson (Comic) ......Messrs. Kinchela and Sewell.
Duet .... Messrs. Kinchela and Poulter.
Spanish Retreat—Guitar—(by request) .... R. O. Powys.
Japanese Solo .... G. Mitchell.
Ballad .... W. Kinchela.
Dance .... R. Poulter.

Part 3rd.
THE ADVENTURES OF SLIM JIM;
Or The Masquerade.
By particular desire.
P. T. Barnum .... R. Poulter
Slim Jim .... Frank Sewell.
Other characters by the Company.

The whole to conclude with the favourite Plantation Dance and Walk Round of
GOING HOME TO DIXEY.

Tickets can be obtained from Captain Moodie, and James Powell, Esq., Secretaries to the Wreck Relief Fund; at No. 8, Custom House-buildings; at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warehouse, George-street; and of Mr Perry, Masonic Hotel, York-street.
Carriages may be ordered for a quarter-past 10 o'clock.
Front seats, 4s; body of Hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Musical Director............... Mr. G. MITCHELL.
Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Entrance to reserved seats and body of Hall in York-street. Entrance to gallery in Clarence-street.
J. SIMPSON, Hon. Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 27th,
GREAT AND UNBOUNDED SUCCESS of the original
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER GREAT BILL.
The Rhi-noc-os-os-os (to-night)
The Christy's Hornpipe (to-night)
The Young Scamp (to-night)
Hark! I hear an Angel sing (to-night)
Wake Lily, Wake (to-night)
Together with new Jokes, Dances, &c.
To conclude with the farce of
BLACK BLUNDERS.
TUESDAY next, July 31st, grand BENEFIT in aid of the SUFFERERS by the LATE WRECKS.
Front seats, 4s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
Come early to secure seats.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND, Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Baker, &c.
The other figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherche style.
An excellent band is in attendance, and will each evening perform a choice selection of music.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOLROOM.—Mr. COBLEY'S Grand Harp Recital, Tuesday Evening next, July 31.

HERR SIPP'S CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August.

TICKETS for HERR SIPP'S CONCERT can be obtained at all the musicsellers, and tickets purchased for the Concert postponed can be used on this occasion.

HERR SIPP'S new Composition "Paraphrase de Concert," can be had at all the Music Saloons.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—
SUBSCRIPTION.—At the rate of £1 per annum.
Members are entitled to the following advantages:—
Admission to reading room and reference library
Use of circulating library, of 12,000 vols.
Admission to classes, several of which are free
Admission to lectures, chess and draughts club, &c.
Payment of £5 constitutes a LIFE MEMBERSHIP.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE, from January 1st to June 30th, 1866.

Dr.

1866.—January 1.			
To cash in hand ..			£136 12 2
Raised by assessment at the rate of 1s in the £ for municipal rate, and 4d in the £ for lighting rate: June 30.			
To Outer Glebe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£68 12 11½		
Lighting ditto	22 17 5½	£91 10 5	
To Bishopthorpe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£77 15 6½		
Lighting ditto	25 17 11½	103 13 6	
To Inner Glebe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£71 19 6		
Lighting ditto	22 13 7	94 13 1	289 17 0
Raised by assessment at the rate of 1s in the £ for municipal rate, and 3d. in the £ for lighting rate:			
To Outer Glebe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£135 1 2½		
Lighting ditto	33 17 7½	£168 18 10	
To Bishopthorpe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£158 10 8		
Lighting ditto	39 13 10	198 4 6	
To Inner Glebe Ward—			
Municipal rate	£135 12 10		
Lighting	33 18 3	169 11 1	535 14 5
Half expense of publicans' lights—			
To Outer Glebe Ward ..	£6 17 6		
Bishopthorpe Ward ..	2 15 0		9 12 6
To Government endowment for the half-year ending December 31st, 1865			351 0 0
To Bank of New South Wales—			
Balance as per pass book	£367 8 5		
Cheque not presented	3 0 0		370 8 5
			£1654 4 6

Cr.

1866.—January 1.			
By Bank of New South Wales—			
Balance as per account to December 31st, 1865 June 30.			£377 6 4
By general expenses—			
Newspapers	£4 0 0		
Advertisements, stationery, and printing	16 19 9		
Postage and duty stamps	2 0 2		
Bailiff's salary	10 0 0		
Council clerk's salary	100 0 0		
Petty cash	3 5 2		
Proportion of expenses of Municipal Conference	3 0 0		
Repairing pound	0 7 1		
General repairs	5 3 9		
Office chair	0 13 0		
Electioneering expenses	7 2 5		
Rent of office, &c.	17 10 0		
Rates	3 7 6		
Repairing tools	2 8 0		
Burning dead horse	0 3 9		
Cleaning streets	2 1 3		
Interest on cash credit	15 13 8		
	£191 15 6		
GENERAL EXPENSES, Apportioned separately.			
Outer Glebe Ward	£61 4 1		
Bishopthorpe Ward	44 15 5		
Inner Glebe Ward	88 16 0		
	£194 15 6		
By Stock—			
Blue metal	£70 10 3		
Gutter stones	4 19 4		
Nails, &c.	0 7 1		
Rails and palings	3 0 0		
Drain pipes	4 10 0		83 6 8
By Outer Glebe Ward—			
Glebe Road retaining-wall	£99 6 0		
" " repairs	5 15 10		
Grose-street	1 10 7		
Greek "	1 1 1		
Glebe "	3 7 6		
Bay "	10 17 0		
Queen "	0 13 1		
Franklyn-place	0 4 8		
Parramatta Road repairs	1 9 6		
Cleaning streets	27 17 1		
Lighting	67 5 0		
Half expense of publicans' lights	5 17 4		
Proportion of general expenses	61 4 1		286 8 9
By Bishopthorpe Ward—			
Glebe Road repairs	£2 9 1		
Ross-street, forming	43 15 6		
Arundel-terrace, ditto	8 2 2		
Ditto, fencing	19 10 0		
Lodge-street, forming	8 2 9		
Talfourd-street, repairs	1 6 10		
Talfourd-lane, ditto	1 6 10		
Hearden-street, ditto	3 3 6		
Hearden-lane, ditto	1 6 2		
Derby-lane, ditto	0 7 6		
St. John's Road, forming	17 3 2		
Norton-street, repairs	0 6 8		
Mitchell-street, ditto	0 6 8		
Cleaning streets	18 19 1		
Lighting	66 17 6		
Half expense of publicans' lights	5 17 4		
Proportion of general expenses	44 15 5		243 16 2
By Inner Glebe Ward—			
Glebe Road, forming &c.	£66 16 7		
Ditto ditto, kerbing, &c.	110 13 0		
	£177 9 7		
Glebe Road, repairs	13 10 8		
Ferry Road, ditto	1 6 10		
Ross-street, ditto	4 19 8		
Hereford-street, ditto	10 17 4		
Cleaning streets	7 2 5		
Lighting	47 17 6		
Half expense of publicans' lights	2 18 8		
Proportion of general expenses	88 16 0		354 18 8
By cash in hand ..			148 7 11
			£1694 4 6

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of the Glebe, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers, or other documents,
J. R. YOUNG, A. H. C. MACAFEE, } Auditors.
Council Chambers, Glebe, July 25th, 1866.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNTER'S HILL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1866.
RECEIPTS.

January—1866.	
Endowment	£119 11 6
Rates due for previous half-year	19 4 8
Ditto for half-year ending 30th June	88 4 10
Hire of hall	7 16 8
Dishonoured cheque paid ..	1 10 0
	£236 7 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

January—1866.	
Balance from last half-year	£22 8 7
Clerk's salary	16 0 0
Interest on mortgage	29 5 0
Labour and sundries	111 10 7
Balance in bank on the 30th June ..	19 1 3
Ditto in clerk's hands, afterwards banked	32 10 6
Ditto petty cash ..	5 11 9
	£236 7 8

We certify the foregoing to be correct.
W. B. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
C. E. JEANNERET, Treasurer.
July 24th, 1866.

We certify that all the books of accounts, vouchers, and other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill, have been exhibited to us, and that the *foregoing statement* corresponds with the aforesaid books of accounts, vouchers, and other documents.
D. N. JOUBERT, H. S. HAWKINS } Auditors.

BALANCE SHEET showing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF DARLINGTON for the half-year ending 30th June, 1866.

REVENUE.

1866—June 30.	
To amount of rates received from 1st January to 30th June, 1866 ..	£178 4 6
March 2.	
To second endowment received from Government, due 30th December, 1865	64 2 0
June 30.	
To overdraft City Bank to date	198 17 2
	£441 3 8

EXPENDITURE.

1866.—July 1.		
By balance due Bank		£29 19 10
To amount paid Macnamara per contract to form and ballast Old Newtown Road..		90 0 0
Amount paid surveyor for plan of ditto ..		4 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto plans of Vine and Ivy streets		5 5 0
Ditto ditto Larkins, cleaning streets		1 6 0
Ditto ditto Forster ditto ditto ..		3 3 0
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salary	£20 0 0	
Cockburn, cedar press	3 7 6	
Shaul, wooden pegs..	0 10 6	
Expenses, election ..	0 8 0	
Printing ..	4 4 6	
Rent of Chambers ..	2 12 0	
Duty stamps 4s, stationery 3s 6d	0 7 6	
		31 10 0
Interest due bank on overdraft..		10 1 7
Cash in hand		65 12 3
		£441 3 8

I certify the foregoing account to be correct.
CHARLES M. DEANE, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Darlington, have been exhibited to us and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers and other documents.
WILLIAM KERRIDGE, CHARLES HARRIS, } Auditors.
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Darlington, 24th July, 1866.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES.—A remedy for INDIGESTION, BILE, FLATULENCE, FETOR OF BREATH, and all disorders of the STOMACH. Sold in packets, 1s each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—OBSERVER.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—SYDNEY.
Messrs. ROW, 219, Pitt-street;
Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE at reduced prices. BLANDFORD, South Head Rd. Dispensary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Kidneys, Bowels.—No medicine acts with the same constancy and efficiency on these organs as Holloway's Pills, which so regulate the digestive organs, purify the blood, and expel gross humours, that health is re-established. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists.

JENKINS'S celebrated TONIC WATER. Orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with immediate attention. J. HAMILTON (late W. J. Jenkins). Manufactory, 131, Botany Road, Chippendale.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Shipment of first-class Albumenised PAPER, just received by the undersigned, E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist and Importer of Photographic Goods and Chemicals, corner of Pitt and King sts.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.
In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.
*** Orders through mercantile houses.

PICTURE for SALE, 6 x 5 feet, with Gilt Frame and Plate Glass; worked by a Lady. Subject: Landseer's "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time." Suitable for the Parisian or Melbourne Exhibition, as a specimen of colonial work of art. On view at Solomon's Fancy Bazaar, 342, George-street.

NEW DESIGNS in JET GOODS, SILVER GOODS, in bouquet holders with tablets, fusee boxes, brooches, sleeve links, &c. Most elegant GOLD JEWELLERY, in earrings, brooches, lockets, collar buttons, diamond rings, &c. Opera and field glasses, with pebble lenses, just unpacked per mail, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

A BARGAIN.—Ship's CHRONOMETER, by John Fletcher, of London, in perfect order. S. ASHLIN, 141, Pitt-street.

TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES.—Another shipment of these faithful depositories received per Sir William Wallace.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

LADIES' Chatelaine Spec Case, beautifully mounted. E. DAVIS, 396, George-street.

OUR STOCK of Toys, Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Cabinetware, and Fancy Articles is the cheapest in Sydney. Goods imported direct must ensure a saving of 30 per cent. E. DAVIS, 396, George-street.

JUST UNPACKED, 3 cases, consisting of Bricks, plain and ornamental; Maps, Puzzles, Cubes, Alphabet on blocks, Pictures, Birds, Animals, and Rhymes, the whole of a new and superior kind of goods, at
LEMAIRE'S Wholesale and Retail Toy and Fancy Bazaar, George street, opposite Markets.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS, the greatest wonder of the age. London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

FURNITURE, FLOORCLOTH, and CARPET WAREHOUSE, Castlereagh-street.—The stock of the above old-established manufactory is now re-marked, at a considerable reduction, in order to make room for large shipments now landing.
LENEHAN and CO.

MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets—not the Haymarket.
Tweed Trousers to measure, any style 15s
Black Cloth Trousers to order, any style, from.... 20s.

GENTLEMEN'S White SHIRTS, with fashionable cuffs, six for Two Guineas. SMITH, 2, Hunter-st.

NEW INVENTION.—SMITH'S Aptomon SHIRTS, opening neither at the back nor in front. Hunter-st.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—
French merinos, 1s 6½d, reduced from 1s 11½d
French merinos, 1s 11½d, reduced from 2s 6½d
French printed delaines 7½d, reduced from 10½d
Plain and checked tweeds 6½d, reduced from 1s
Coloured derry cloths 5¾d, reduced from 9½d
Silk velvets, in all the leading colours, 2s 11d
Linen damask 1s 6d, reduced from 3s 6d
Linen damask cloths, 2 yards long, 2s 11d
Shepherds' plaid gambroons 9½d, worth 1s 6d
Cotton ticks 7¾d, Scotch twill 6½d, towelling 8½d
Super longcloths reduced to 5¾d
Linen collars 1s 11d, and ladies' military 2s 11d dozen
Twenty silk shawls 25s, worth 80s
Twenty silk shawls 12s 9d, worth 60s
Ladies' chemises from 1s 11d, drawers 2s 11d
500 rolls ribbon 2¾d per yard, worth 6½d
300 ditto ditto 1d ditto, ditto 4½d
Silk velvet hats 3s 11d, reduced from 5s 11d.
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
in
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

Messrs. BAULKE and ARDERN are now offering the whole of their VALUABLE STOCK at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, as they must be sold to prepare for SPRING SHIPMENTS, due notice of which they have received by the last Mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Our 10 Guinea VELVET MANTLE, reduced to 6 Guineas
Our 8 Guinea ditto, reduced to 4½ Guineas
Our rich PROMENADE JACKETS 35s, reduced from 3 Guineas
Come and see our WALKING JACKETS, reduced to 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 9d
Rich PAISLEY SHAWLS, 2½ Guineas, reduced from 4 Guineas
A choice collection of upwards of 500 WOOL SHAWLS, reduced to 7s 6d, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 9d.
MILLINERY.
Elegantly trimmed BONNETS, 10s, 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d
Ladies' and children's straw hats, in endless variety, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d.
BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

COMMON SENSE SUITS!—We make a sterling suit to order.................. £3 10 0
Superfine black ditto.................. 4 10 0
There we name our common-sense suits, inasmuch as one such is worth three of the unshrunk, ill cut, machine-made rubbish advertised at prices that to the least reflecting stamp them as a swindle. We therefore trust the public will use their common sense, and order of the original H. HAYES and CO., the best and cheapest tailors in New South Wales.
NOTE.—Removed from our old premises to 456, George-street, near Market-street.

ON SALE—
Avery's weighbridges, 5 and 10 tons
Portable deck and rivet forges
Proved S. L. coir chain, ¼ to 1 inch
Chain cables, ¾, 1, a d 1 inch
Richmond and Chandler's horse-powers
5-bar iron hurdles.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE.
French barrel flour, extra superfine
Californian flour, half and quarter sacks
Hart's Adelaide flour, superfine
Hart's household and seconds
Bowman's and Ferguson's Adelaide, superfine
10,000 bushels prime Adelaide wheat.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE
Stockholm tar, bright varnish
Sheathing felt, navy oakum
Muntz's yellow metal
Muntz's rods, spikes, and nails
White zinc paint, white lead, emery
Soft soap, patent driers, varnishes, french-polish
Window glass, paints and colours, pumice stone
Ayer's cherry pectoral, sarsaparilla
Wheat and flour, Adelaide and Californian.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

OSAGE ORANGE, a new hedge plant, from the banks of the Potomac, forms a fence perfectly impenetrable by cattle. Seed, 20s per lb. Also cultural directions. Prairie Grass, for present sowing the best winter grass in cultivation, 1s per lb. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 106, New Pitt-street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The undersigned beg to inform Farmers, Market Gardeners, &c., that they are now manufacturing this invaluable manure. It is adapted for all soils and every description of vegetation.
Price £10 per ton. Sample bags can be had.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Vickery's-buildings, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

TO Bakers and Confectioners.—To be Disposed of, Lease, Goodwill, &c., of the well-known premises, 349, Geo-st.

TO GRAZIERS and others.—For SALE, one of the finest Fattening STATIONS on Liverpool Plains, together with 10,000 sheep, all in first-rate working order.
G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE,—
STORE CATTLE.
Big River ....1200 head, mixed
New England ......2000 ditto ditto
Balonne............1500 ditto ditto.
STORE SHEEP.
Big River ....10,000 mixed weaners
Ditto .... 5000 ewes
Ditto .... 3000 ditto, aged
New England ...... 3000 ditto, maidens
Namoi .... 9000 mixed weaners.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Offices—171, Pitt-street; wool stores, Circular Quay.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, accustomed to Bookkeeping and Correspondence, wishes EMPLOYMENT; could make himself useful in a warehouse or store. Being at present disengaged, he would feel obliged by anyone assisting him in this object. Satisfactory references. Address X., HERALD Office.

MESSRS. F. NASH and CO. have now a vacancy for two or three young men on their station in the North, who are wishing to gain colonial experience. Apply on This Day or Saturday, before 5 o'clock, at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

SMALL FARM Wanted for cash, near Sydney. J. Hargrave, Samuel-street, Surry Hills.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as Assistant Teacher, who would accept as remuneration instruction in the Classics, and a nominal salary. Address P. H., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Required for the above institution a Gentleman suitable to fill the office of SECRETARY, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Dyer, on private grounds; also, a thoroughly qualified ACCOUNTANT, one with insurance office experience preferred. Applications to be sent in to the office of the Company on or before Saturday, the 28th July instant, addressed to the Chairman of the Board. July 23rd.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Printer. F. Waters, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

TAILORS Wanted. Nicoll, tailor, 212, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good SALESMAN and Window Dresser for the country. Apply Mr. Thompson, Robert Gray's, Wynyard-street.

TEAMS REQUIRED TO LOAD FOR
Narrandera
Young
Tambaroora
Merrendee
Maitland Bar.
John Frazer and Co. Barrack street

WILLING Girl fond of children wants SERVICE, 5s a week. M., Paddington Post-office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, thorough Laundress. 1, Montague-terrace, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, 3 or 4 rooms, in suburbs; a furnished one preferred. Cottage, HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL, a Lot of fine COWS, and a good MILK WALK, cheap. R. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED, a good plain COOK (a Protestant). Apply Mrs. Thorne, Rose Bay; or at 94, Clarence-street.

WETNURSE required; terms must be moderate. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Cooper, Albion-st., near Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a LAD, to deliver Newspapers. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 353, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL capital TOOL-CHEST, with drawers; 30s. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to attend to children and make herself useful. 97, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable MAN to canvass the city; certain good living. Trust, Post Office.

WANTED, a Working FARM OVERSEER (single). W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 11 o'clock, 116, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, two COOPERS, and an APPRENTICE. Apply Simmons's Cooperage, 85, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. T. W. Crawley, Markets.

WANTED, to Sell the GOODWILL and Furniture of a Boarding-house. Rent free. Boarding House, H.O.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs. Abbott, 123, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a PERSON, to rush some chairs. Apply to Mrs. Hunt, 81, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Plain Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. B. F., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful, and mind a child. Bush Tavern, Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, about 100,000 BRICKS. Apply 117, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD, for a gentleman's family. Apply E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. H. Moon, Bathurst-street Saw Mills.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply Mrs. J. Williams, 4, William-st. East, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, for the Country, a SHOEMAKER for general work. Apply 10 to 11, Richardson, Park-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. For address apply Mr. Dingle, 134, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Apply 113, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable Scotch person, a SITUATION as Cook and Laundress. C. B., HERALD O.

WANTED, a respectable useful GIRL, about fourteen. Apply 18, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Man, COOK; also, a Garden LABOURER. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Characteristic SINGER. Apply Hamburg Hotel Concert Room, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 59, King-street West S. Bonnett's, at 10 a.m.

WANTED, a competent second COOK. Apply, Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, 151, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 10 o'clock. 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a little GIRL, about 12, to go with a married couple to Melbourne. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, southern suburbs COTTAGE 4 to 6 rooms, stable or large shed. F. Paddington Post-office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young Person as Plain Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. Apply Mr. Harrison, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged WOMAN (not a servant), able to do the house work of a small family. Apply, by letter, A. B., Post Office.

WANTED, a MAN to pull a boat, milk a cow, &c. Call from 12 to 1 this day, Clarke's Family Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, by a young Woman a PLACE as general servant, wages no object. Apply at Mr. Clark's, grocer, Bourke-street South, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener; has a good practical knowledge of the profession. References good; character unexceptionable. Address A. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, deliverable at BATHURST:—
2000 Store Wethers, from 2 to 4 years old
2000 ditto Ewes, from 3 to 4 ditto.
George M. Pitt, Post Office chambers, Sydney.

WANTED, APARTMENTS, for a single Gentleman, consisting of sitting-room (with piano), and bedroom, comfortably furnished. There must be no other lodgers, and no children. Partial board required. Must be in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, or Redfern. Answer, H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, PREMISES adapted for a first-class HORSE BAZAAR with frontages to Pitt and George streets or Pitt and Castlereagh streets, the neighbourhood of Tattersall's preferred. The premises must be replete with every convenience necessary to carry out the business on a large scale. Address with full particulars to Bazaar, Post Office, Sydney. Principals only treated with.

WANTED, for the Asylum of Destitute Children, Randwick, a respectable young Man, as ASSISTANT to the Schoolmaster; one that has been or is under a course of training, and competent to instruct in singing would be preferred. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Further particulars as to duties may be obtained from the Superintendent. Applications addressed to the House Committee, Asylum for Destitute Children, to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, 31st instant; and applicants will be required to be in attendance at the Board Room, Sydney Infirmary, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m. J. M. May, Superintendent, pro. hon. Secretary.

£150 WANTED, a PARTNER in a Business returning £600 per annum. A. B., 242, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS.—Sitting-room and Bedrooms. Accommodation as required. 205, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Premier-terrace, William-street. Bathroom.

APARTMENTS, with board, bath-room, stables, coach-house; rooms very large. Albion House, Miller's Pt.

APARTMENTS.—Private, Sitting, and one or two Bedrooms, at 94, Hunter-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, splendid view of harbour. 11, Stanley-street, op. Grammar School, 7s.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two respectable Men. Terms 18s. per week. 242, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street; terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated. Mrs. O'Reilly, 78, Forbes-street. Terms moderate.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a COTTAGE, in good situation, containing six rooms, kitchen, laundry, servants' room, and other outhouses, with a good garden. Apply to Keep and Parsons, Sydney; or to Mr. E. Ramsay, Balmain.

BOMBALLA ESTATE, 30 MILES from GOULBURN, to LET, for Five Years, with Paddocks, Orchard, beautiful Garden and Residence, and about 6800 acres of the richest grazing and agricultural land in the colony.
Possession can be given immediately.
Tenders addressed Bomballa Estate, care of the undersigned, will be received up to TUESDAY, 31st instant.
Parties tendering will please understand that no allowance will be made for improvements, and rent will require to be paid half-yearly.
Finlay and Co.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without Board, at 128, Castlereagh st., 3 doors from Hunter-st.

FURNITURE ROOMS, or CARRIAGE BAZAAR.—To LET, all those commodious premises, 292, Pitt-street, corner Park-street. Apply to Samuel Hebblewhite and Co., 432, George-street.

GLEBE ROAD.—A Gentleman wishing for a comfortable HOME, in a private family, with cheerful society and moderate terms, may hear of one by applying to S. N., HERALD Office, 25 minutes' walk from Post Office.

HOUSE to LET, Edgecliff Road, suitable for gentleman's residence. George A. Lloyd and Co.

HOTELS and PUBLIC-HOUSES to LET, some of the best in Sydney. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-st.

HOTEL to LET, Corner House, in a first-rate situation; incoming moderate, rent low; takings £30 a-week guaranteed. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

LARGE unfurnished ROOMS to LET, suitable for a family. 10, Wynyard-square.

OFFICES TO LET, first floor, suitable for solicitor. Morey and Price, 329, George-street.

RESIDENCE, in Pitt-street, near King-street, with partial Board; terms 14s per week. 203, Pitt-street.

SHOP TO LET, 19, Hunter-street.

TO LET, superior 6-roomed COTTAGE, water frontage, Milson's Point, North Shore. 22, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM; board optional. Mrs. M'Cann, Crown-street.

TO LET, three newly finished 4-roomed HOUSES. Apply Warwick Tavern, Campbell and Riley streets.

TO LET, eight-roomed House, West-street, Darlinghurst; rent, 27s. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, MARGATE HOUSE, Manly Beach, 8 rooms, kitchen, servants', store room. Rolfe, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a 10-roomed HOUSE with every convenience. No. 13, Jamison-street. Mr. Hunt.

TO LET, two HOUSES, Riley-street, Surry Hills. Apply Levy and De Lissa, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a SHOP in Pitt-street, £2 a week. A. B., Ferguson, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, in Erskine-street, Wynyard-square. R. Miller, 78, Clarence-street.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, six-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, &c. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-st.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, furnished or not, a HOUSE of eight rooms, kitchen, &c.; garden and paddock, pleasantly situated near town, and having a splendid view; water frontage. Apply 52, Market-street, op. the Markets.

TO LET, No. 1, HUNTER-STREET, close to the Domain Gate, eight rooms, water laid on. Inquire next door; or to Cashier, J. Dawson's, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those excellent CELLARS and OFFICES, under Central House, George-street (Mort's-passage), suitable for a wine and spirit or provision merchant. Low rent. Apply to Raphael, 22, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, the HOUSE, SHOP, &c., No. 2, Mitchell's-buildings, West Maitland, now occupied and known as Perkin's boot and shoe shop; possession on the 1st of August. Early application is necessary. The best recommendation can be given of this establishment is Mr. Perkins having resided on it for the last ten years, realised a competency, built extensive premises elsewhere in the town, preparatory to retiring from business altogether. Apply to W. L. Mitchell, Sans Souci.

TO LET, the WOOLPACK INN, Bargo, situated on the Great Southern Road, and now occupied by Mr. E. Whatmore, with splendid orchard, two acres in extent, vegetable and flower gardens; also with the above, 250 acres of grazing land, nearly all fenced in. Messrs. Cobb and Co.'s line of coaches change horses here three times daily. Possession given on the 1st of August next. Apply to Mrs. Mary Jones, Bargo, via Picton.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under............	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto..................	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
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N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, July 27th, 1866.